

INTIMATIONS

NEW MODELS

of the

ALLISON PIANO

AN INSPIRATION TO THE ARTIST.

MUSICAL STUDENT AND AMATEUR.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

(36-1)

THERE WAS MOSES
WHEN THE LIGHT WENT OUT?

Why, in the dark, of course.

And why?

Because he had no Candles in the House.

Don't you be had in the same way.

ALWAYS KEEP CANDLES IN THE HOUSE.

CROWN CANDLES.

Are obtainable from—
(SINCERE CO.
SUN CO.
WING ON CO.)PRICES:—Large Size, 25 Cents per packet.
Small Size, 16 Cents per packet.

OR IN CASES OF 25 PACKETS.

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READY-TO-WEAR.

WHITE GABERINETTE

TROUSERS \$10.50 per pair.
(UNSHRINKABLE).

COATS TO MATCH \$17.50 each.

WASHABLE CRASH COATS \$7.00 each.

Each garment is London made,
perfect in cut and workmanship
and well finished in every detail.

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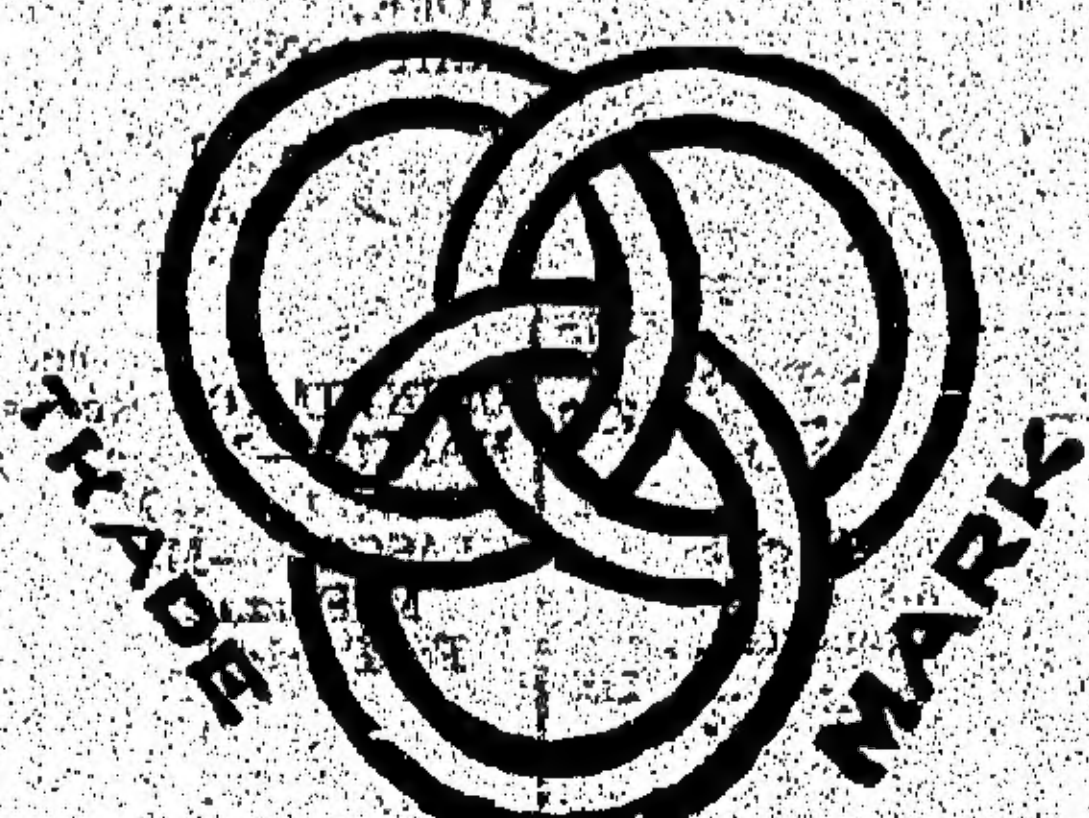
& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VIGUEUX ROAD.

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(103)

BALLANTINE'S
BEER AND STOUTWedded to
PURITY, QUALITY AND FLAVOUR

"THREE RINGS."

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

SOLE AGENTS.

37-1, 56.

MINING IN CHINA.
THE GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

In the course of an interesting communication from a mining correspondent in Peking to the Trade Supplement of The Times, the writer says:—

Since the inauguration of the Chinese Republic, great hopes have been entertained of the inception of an era of rapid development of Chinese industries and the opening of a new epoch in mining development. Some justification for these hopes was afforded by the appointment of Chang Chien, a well-known industrial leader, to the post of Minister of Industry stimulated by the demands which Japan and Commerce and the promulgation of fresh Mining Enterprise Regulations in March and April, 1914.

Yuan Shih-kai's desire to develop the mining industry was undoubtedly due to a statesmanlike realization of the necessity of his day. As time passed this desire was stimulated by the demands which Japan put upon him in 1915. The fact that the "Eastern foreigners" denigrated, and obtained, rights of residence, together with mining rights, in nine districts of Manchuria, served as a warning, of which due note was taken. Yuan Shih-kai and his Ministers were of opinion that in mining, as in diplomacy, they would be able to state off foreign aggression by playing off one nation against the other. Early in 1914 British interests were pressing for a settlement of the Fritchard-Morgan dispute. It was considered necessary to develop mining under foreign auspices. With a view to neutralizing criticism the Chinese Government engaged a well-known Swedish geologist as a mining adviser.

JAPAN'S CLAIMS.
Japan, upon the joint Anglo-Japanese capture of Tsingtao, followed up her success by the occupation of the Shantung Railway line as far as Tsinan, subsequently claiming a right to the German concessions in that province. It is believed that these rights have now been transferred into a claim to possession of all German treaty rights, including mining concessions, in Shantung, and this has been made a basis of protest against the American contract for dredging the Grand Canal.

Though Yuan Shih-kai's policy was with the assistance of enlightened officials, such as Minister Chow Tzu-chi, directed towards the development of Chinese industry on broad lines, the policy was marred by bribery and nepotism. Efforts were made to introduce high officials into all lucrative posts connected with mining, and in one case that of the so-called "Gold Mining Bureau," a raid was made by the Board of Finance upon the prerogatives of the Board of Industry and Commerce. Inception of this Bureau was due to the fact that Chow Tzu-chi, upon taking the portfolio of Industry and Commerce, found that under the 1914 Mining Regulations, China had been divided into eight mining districts, each provided with a staff of mining inspectors, geographers, and a host of minor officials, who, though ignorant of the elements of mining, were set to foster the new industry, and, incidentally, to hush up mining dues. Unfortunately, the Board of Finance and the Customs, together with the Provincial Governments and minor administrations, have found means to divert mining dues from their legitimate channel to the Board of Industry, with the result that it was found impossible for the Board of Industry to support these well-meaning officials. Consequently the eight districts were abolished by a mandate of March 10th, 1915, and it was decreed that the mining dues should be collected by the existing provincial machinery of the Board of Finance.

THE BOARD OF FINANCE.
Finding that its hold-over mining dues had been strengthened, the Board of Finance, reverting time-honoured claims registered in hoary Chinese records, dating from before the Confucian era, obtained the issue of a mandate under which control of all metal mines should be granted to it. As a natural accompaniment a high official was delegated as chief of this important department, and under him numerous other high officials were appointed by the Minister of Finance. This Bureau proceeded to employ foreign and Chinese engineers to report upon various mines. It also endeavored to secure foreign and other capital for their exploitation. Its efforts, however, do not appear to have been crowned with success. Upon the abolition of China's new and short-lived empire, and with the advent of the mild rule of President Li Yuan-hung, the foreign Ministers were gathered together, and were solemnly assured that the policy of the new administration would be to develop industry. Whatever the hopes and inclinations of the new President, may have been upon the occasion, the President, on June 7th last, they have as yet failed to reach fruition.

A Commission, under the chairmanship of Chow Tzu-chi himself, sat in January and February, 1916, and elaborated a new set of mining laws. This Commission was fortunate in being able to utilize the services of Mr. G. G. S. Lindsey, a well-known Canadian King's Counsel and mining barrister, who had been closely connected with the preparation of the existing Canadian mining laws. Additional members of the Commission were Mr. A. S. Wheeler, a graduate of the Cambridge School of Mines, Mr. J. S. Anderson, formerly chief of the Swedish Geological Survey, Mr. Chang Yi On, educated in Belgium, chief of the Chinese Mining Department, Mr. V. K. Ting, chief of the Chinese Geological Department, and a graduate of Edinburgh, together with other prominent foreign, educated Chinese officials. A lengthy code, suited to the requirements of the Chinese mineral industry, so far as it is known, was drawn up.

One of Yuan Shih-kai's acts of penitence after the wreck of his short-lived hopes of sovereignty was the abolition of the "Gold Mining Bureau" on May 10th, 1916. Under his mandate the functions of the bureau were transferred to the Board of Industry and Commerce. On July 20th, however, under President Li, the Government of Canton, to be Director-General of the Mines in the provinces of Kwangsi and Kwangtung, released into the time-honored custom of manufacturing secure posts for trouble-makers.

(Continued at foot of next column)

TRADE OF HONGKONG.
LACK OF ANIMATION.

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:—

OPIUM.

The balance of stocks on April 5th was 280 chests of Patna, 103 of Benares, 1301 of Malwa, and 19 Persian and Turkish. During the interval 12 chests of Patna, seven of Benares, one of Malwa and 15 Persian and Turkish were exported to Shanghai. In unperfected Bengal opium the stocks on April 5th were 68 chests of Patna and 138 of Benares.

EXPORTS.

There is no change to report in the condition of the feather trade. There is but small business passing in Cargo, and no business to report in Gunmetal. A small business has been done in Cassia Oil and also in Star Aniseed, but there is nothing doing in Star Aniseed, and no change to report in Ground Nuts. Bristles are still a dull trade.

IMPORTS.

The fortnight under review has been devoid of interest in Cotton Yarn and business has been on a retail scale. Prices have declined \$2 to \$3 per bale, but towards the close there is a better feeling. Quotations are:—No. 10s, at \$115/14s. No. 12s, at \$119/12s. No. 16s, at \$145/10s. No. 20s, at \$150/18s. Arrivals 2,000 bales. Sales 500 bales. Shipments 400 bales. As to Woollens, there seems to be a demand for Vicuna and Army cloth, and some business has been put through. There is still no market for Raw Cottons, and as to Metals very little business has been done. There is no change to report in the Petroleum products trade, and in regard to Coal the report says:—"At present considered inadvisable to quote." The Sugar market is more active, being influenced by the demands of Northern shippers.

Flour quotations are as follow:—American Patent, \$4.40 per sack; American Cut off, \$3.35 per sack; American Straight, \$3.30 per sack; Shanghai Straight, \$3.10 per sack; Japanese Cut off, \$3.10 per sack; Japanese 2nd Patent, \$2.85 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent, \$2.75 per sack.

Mining in these two provinces is in its infancy. It is difficult to understand why so prominent an official as a Provincial Governor should be necessary for such a post, and, further, why he should have permission, as an incidental to acceptance, to consider a standing army of 5,000 men, presumably chargeable in some way or another against mining.

Since this last date the Government has issued no mandate with regard to mining. China so mining has suffered to the extent that the Mining Bureau, which constitutes the governing body ruling the whole of China's present mining activity, together with its future destiny, has not one single foreign-educated mining engineer in its employment, nor even one Chinese having practical mining experience.

Considerable excitement was caused in Peking at the end of September when it became known that a Japanese group had paid over a loan of 5,000,000 yen to the Chinese Government in consideration partly of the good offices of the Japanese in securing the co-operation of Great Britain, France, Russia, and the United States in obtaining the \$10,000,000 loan now on the tapis for China, and partly for rights in connection with working two mines in the Yangtze Valley, one an iron mine in Taiping Hsien, Kwangsi Province, and the other the well-known Shui Kow Shan lead and zinc mine in Hunan. Little is known as to the Taiping Hsien iron mine. The Shui Kow Shan mine is fairly well-known as being the one instance of a Chinese metal mine worked on European lines, managed and controlled by Chinese. The Chauvinism, however, which continues to blind the large majority of Chinese makes it impossible for them to realize that a complex mine, such as this is dependent for its successful working upon European methods, because antiquated methods render it impossible to separate the constituents of the ore, to provide economical means of smelting these constituents when separated, and to obtain a market for the metals when smelted.

AN ENDORSEMENT was made to smelt these ores in Changsha some 10 years ago. As a result of failure to do this, large contracts were made with the German firm of Carlowitz for the sale of concentrate in Germany. Messrs. Carlowitz, finding the Chinese ore dressing to be unsatisfactory, erected works, partly financed by British and French banks, at Wuchang, near Hankow. The total of the concentrate sold to Messrs. Carlowitz under the contracts, which included a loan of \$1,000,000, now amounts to something under 100,000 tons. At the outbreak of war Messrs. Carlowitz found themselves unable to export the concentrate, which they were bound to take over. Their difficulties culminated in a series of letters, published in the Hunan Press, in which the Hunan Bureau of Mines roundly accused the German firm of breach of contract, and was met by alternate threats and requests to behave after the manner of the inhabitants of a civilized country, since "the European war is not over and our country is in trouble."

One of the chief results of the war, as regards the mining industry in the East, has been the stimulation of mining and metallurgical enterprise in Japan. Yunnan Province has of late been visited by Japanese ore buyers, and a good deal of zinc ore is being exported. The Hunan Bureau of Mines is also selling single lots of the Shui Kow Shan concentrate to Japanese buyers. It seems safe to predict that unless British shipping lines can be induced to afford more reasonable treatment to British exporters it will prove impossible for British firms to compete with any chance of success in the purchase of the ores of this existing property or of any other of the mines to be opened up in China.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF
KWANGTUNG IN PEKING.

General Lu Yung-ting, Tachun of Kwangtung, is staying at the Chiang-chunfu. Two officers and a bodyguard of 12 have been sent by the President to attend the General, who is treated with marked honor and courtesy on all sides (says the native Press). Introduced by Grand Secretary Shih Shu, he was received in audience by Emperor Hsuan Tung, to whom he presented twelve kinds of products of the Two Kwang provinces, in memory of past allegiance. He was entertained in the Presidential Palace at noon, 123 other guests being invited. The President chatted with him agreeably till the conclusion of the feast. Mr. Liang Chia-chao gave a luncheon at the Central Garden the same day, and in the evening, Premier Tuan Chi-jui held a dinner party in his honour.

A strategic plan for the defence of Kwangtung has been submitted to the General Lu Yung-ting to the Government. It includes the replacing of 24 c.m. guns and several naval guns in the Fumen Fort or Fort Tigris and Pearl Island in the Pearl River of Canton; the installation of wireless telegraphy, at such points as Kingchow (Hoikow), and Chingchow; the reformation of a special brigade of the Guards Corps to be placed under the command of Wei Pang-ging, to safeguard the lines of communication; and the proclaiming of the Kwang-yin Hill in the city of Canton as a special martial area. General Lu has also reported that the Kwangtung Government has obtained a loan of \$1,500,000 from the Bank of Taiwan for the sole purpose of resuming specie payment by Government banks; and the amount of \$50,000 per month is set aside from the sales revenue as security, and to pay interest on this loan. He said that he had signed the agreement for the loan before his departure from Canton. Upon receipt of a report from the Cabinet to this effect, Parliament readily passed this agreement.

During the evening Major G. M. de Piro presented medals to the winners of the United Services Hockey League. In doing so, he referred to the kindness of Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, who provided the medals, and a vote of thanks was passed to that gentleman. Medals were then handed to Lieut. Jones, Lieut. Wilkinson, Sergt. Talford, Sergt. Desborough, Corp. Smith, Corp. Hammond, Corp. Griffiths, Bombr. Mancini, Bombr. Watson, Bombr. Hancock, Corp. Cople, and Gunnr. Dickenson. At the conclusion of the concert Major de Piro thanked Lieut. Jones on behalf of the 88th Company, for the excellent entertainment provided by the party. Mr. Victor Hsia, who, responding, thanked the troops at Mount Davis for their kind reception of the party, and for the manner in which the various items were received. Lieut. Wilkinson gave the record of the Company in the Hockey League; and said that the success of the team was largely due to the energy of their Hon. Secy, Corp. C. D. Smith. An excellent evening closed with cheers for the Concert Party and the singing of "God Save the King."

FAR EASTERN MEN AND
THE WAR.

Mr. E. Wells, of Messrs. Maitland & Co., who left Shanghai via Canada a few weeks ago to "join up," crossed the Atlantic on the str. Finland, and, when a day or so from England, he passed through a hornet's nest of submarines, and it was quite exciting. When he reached port the Finland's captain admitted he had an anxious time. One day they heard five S. O. S. calls from sinking ships to which a faster steamer responded, and brought in five crews from sunken ships. Mr. Wells is to enter the machine-gun service, he may serve in a labor corps for which men are needed. He met Capt. J. E. Needham, who is fit and ready for service again after months in hospital and several operations.

Mr. A. Willden, the newly appointed Consul-General for France in Shanghai, was some time interpreter to the British Expeditionary Force, in which capacity he gained the D.C.M. and the Croix de Guerre.

Dr. F. B. Crockett, of Mukden, is on his way to offer his services to H.M. Government.

Lieut. Theo. Walker, formerly at Salonika, who was recently at Salonika, has been wounded and is now in hospital at Malta, where he is making good progress towards recovery.

GERMAN LIFE IN LONDON.

GOVERNMENT'S NEW MEASURES.

There was an extremely interesting debate in the House of Commons on the February 14th on the question of enemy aliens in Great Britain. Sir George Cave announced that, since the Government had been taken, including the closing of two alien restaurants, and the internment of alien enemy members of certain clubs. Mr. Joyson-Hicks, in introducing the subject, told an extraordinary story of the continuance of German activities. He asserted that German life was going on in London now as it went on two years ago. There were still German restaurants, German conversations and German notice-boards in the heart of London. He knew of a German dentist who practised under an English name. He believed there was a German dressmaker who boasted openly that he was not interned because he had highly-placed customers. The other day in a furniture business in the City nine out of 32 employees were Germans. A partner in this firm had said that his competitors were employing more Germans than he did. Finally, he asked why 4,234 enemy aliens, including 287 men of military age, were still unmolested in prohibited areas.

Sir George Cave stated, in reply, that he thought it necessary that all the cases of enemy aliens, exempted from internment should be reconsidered. He proposed also to find out how many of these unmolested persons were able to work. There was reason for doubt in regard to 300 or 400 persons in prohibited areas, and those cases had been referred to him. As for the future, the exclusion of suspected aliens from the country after the war would have to be considered.

In reply to a question from Mr. Herbert Samuel, his predecessor at the Home Office, Sir George Cave said that he had made an order for the internment of two persons connected with regard to one or two clubs, which were the resorts of enemy aliens. He had made an order for the internment of 16 persons who were members of those clubs. A regulation dealing with restaurants kept by aliens was in preparation. Had the club been in existence during the whole of the war? Sir Henry Dalziel asked. Sir George Cave replied in the affirmative. Mr. Herbert Samuel took the opportunity to draw attention to the fact that there had ever been any "Hidden Hand."

CONCERT AT MOUNT DAVIS.

A very interesting concert was given at Mt. Davis on Thursday evening to welcome the new arrivals to the 88th Company R.G.A. The first half of the programme was provided by the N.C.O.s and men of the Company, and the second half by a number of Chinese ladies and gentlemen, who were introduced by Lieut. Jones. The officers present were Major G. M. de Piro, Capt. A. J. S. Roche-Kelly, Lieut. A. C. Cooney, Lieut. A. S. Davies, Lieut. J. P. Jones, and Lieut. E. H. Wilkinson. The concert was held in the restaurant which was artistically decorated by the Committee with foliage and bunting. C.S.M. Allison presided.

The programme was as follows:—Selection, Quar. Hall; Song, "I didn't want to do it," Bombr. Mancini; Song, "The Inefficiency Curate," Gunnr. Martin; Song, "The Old Grey Coat," Gunnr. Hayes; Song, "Waltz that Waltz again," Gunnr. Coventry; Song, "There's every kind of girl by the seaside," Corp. Griffiths; Pianist, Gunnr. Hall; Lieut. Jones' Concert Party—Piano, Miss Lucie Lu Chong; Song, Mrs. Violet Chan; Recitation, Mr. Lung Zan Yuen (Chinese Music, 2,000 years old); Song, Miss Le Que; Violin Solo, Mr. S. C. Wong; Song, Mr. Alf. Lee; Duet and Chorus, Miss Chan and Mr. Y. C. Chow; Hypnotism, Mr. Alf. Lee; Golden Lily, Mr. James Lee. (Chinese Band Accompanying).

During the evening Major G. M. de Piro presented medals to the winners of the United Services Hockey League. In doing so, he referred to the kindness of Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, who provided the medals, and a vote of thanks was passed to that gentleman. Medals were then handed to Lieut. Jones, Lieut. Wilkinson, Sergt. Talford, Sergt. Desborough, Corp. Smith, Corp. Hammond, Corp. Griffiths, Bombr. Mancini, Bombr. Watson, Bombr. Hancock, Corp. Cople, and Gunnr. Dickenson. At the conclusion of the concert Major de Piro thanked Lieut. Jones on behalf of the 88th Company, for the excellent entertainment provided by the party. Mr. Victor Hsia, who, responding, thanked the troops at Mount Davis for their kind reception of the party, and for the manner in which the various items were received. Lieut. Wilkinson gave the record of the Company in the Hockey League; and said that the success of the team was largely due to the energy of their Hon. Secy, Corp. C. D. Smith. An excellent evening closed with cheers for the Concert Party and the singing of "God Save the King."

MR. TREVOR CHANNER'S EASTER
HYMN FOR 1917.

EGO SUM RESURREXIT ET VITA.

(GOOD FRIDAY AND EASTER, 1917.)

What voice speaks loudest in our hearts to-day?
What music is there ringing o'er the earth?
Only the sounds that echo from the Cross,
Self-sacrifice, and love of untold worth.

What stories can be written of this day?
What wealth there is in that redeeming love!
The Golden Light that lit Him to the Cross
Shines on our brothers from the home above.

What grander thought on this the day of days?
What greater hope strikes stronger than before?
The story of the Cross cries out aloud:
"I am the Master, and My word is Law."

What is our duty as we meet to pray?
What is our prayer for those the Cross was made?
The very prayer that Christ sent up to God:
"Father, forgive them" tho' they've disobeyed.

What is the worth of all this seeming sorrow?
What are the tears that fall from every eye?
The story of the Cross is being written:
The lesson will be shown us by and bye.

What is the story of the Easter morning?
What are the Alleluias ringing out to-day?
"Ego Sum Resurrexio et Vita."

I am the Master—I am Christ the Way.
What is the mystery resting on the Altar?
What is the Blood we drink, the Bread we eat?

It tells us Christ is ever interceding,
And stands for Right at His great Mercy seat.

What will the final Easter morning show us?
What be the story when the dead arise?
The story that the Cross has won the battle,
That men have won the Crown by Sacrifice.

What are the children singing this Easter?
What will they sing when Peace resounds again?
"By the gift of our Fathers, the tears of our Mothers,
We'll follow the Cross that shone on the slain."

What are the Unborn singing to-day?
What do the Mothers speak for them?
"By the tears I have shed, By the blood of your Fathers,
We will build on the Cross a Nation of Men."

INTIMATIONS

ST. GEORGE'S DAY, APRIL 23rd, 1917.

IN accordance with the Programme arranged by the Committee for the celebration of ST. GEORGE'S DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst., will be given at the THEATRE ROYAL, at 9.15 p.m. Applications for seat vouchers, WHICH CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED BY ENGLISHMEN, may be made up to and including THURSDAY, the 12th inst., to the Hon. Sec. Mr. J. B. BENTLEY, Messrs. Theatricals, Ltd., 40, Strand, London, W.C.2, or to the Hon. Sec. Mr. J. B. BENTLEY, number of seats required for the applicant and unnumbered, will be exchangeable for numbered seats tickets at \$5.00 each ON PAYMENT TO MESSRS. MOUTRIE & Co., when the Box Office is open, on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst.

In case applications exceed the accommodation of the Theatre, the vouchers issued will necessarily be for a smaller number of seats than are applied for.

In the Dress Circle, a limited reservation has been made for Official Guests, and other seats have been sold by auction; the remainder of the Dress Circle and the whole of the Stalls will be available.

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ST. GEORGE'S DAY.
APRIL 23rd, 1917.

"SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE."

THEATRE ROYAL,

AT 9.15 P.M.

AUCTION

Seats in Dress Circle, Two Boxes, Block, also Two Boxes, To ENGLISHMEN, by

H. F. WHITE, Esq.

SMOKING ROOM, HONGKONG HOTEL, On TUESDAY, April 10th, at 12.30 P.M.

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NOTICE.

THE interest and Responsibility of Mr. SOLOMON SASSOON BENJAMIN in our Firm in Hongkong CEASED on the 31st March, 1917. Mr. PATRICK CUMMING HUTTON POTTS and Mr. HERBERT RICHARD BUDD HANCOCK have this Day been admitted Partners in our Firm in Hongkong. BENJAMIN & POTTS

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1917.

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NOTICE.

SS "HARTLEPOOL."

NEITHER the Captain nor the Owners will be Responsible for any Debts incurred by any member of the Crew of the above vessel.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1917.

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NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I have from To-day's date severed my connection with Mr. F. C. S. S. and that he has no authority to Sign my name or to collect accounts due in respect of my Business.

Dated Hongkong, 31st March, 1917.

J. CARR CLARK, Architect and Surveyor.

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HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB PAVILION on THURSDAY, April 12th, at 6.15 p.m. Claims for interest are invited to send representative.

F. LINDSAY WOODS, Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1917.

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HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 9th April, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1917.

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LIFE INSURANCE.

MR. E. P. HENDERSON, late of the Indian Civil Service, 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W., who has been consulted over 21,000 times and placed annually for many years Life Policies exceeding three-quarters of a million sterling in amount, offers his advice ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE on all matters of LIFE INSURANCE, on his conditions, a copy of which can be had on APPLICATION TO THE MANAGER OF THIS NEWSPAPER.

HOODERS OF DOUBLE ENDOWMENT DEFERRED (OR TONTINE) BONUS POLICIES in any OFFICE, BRITISH OR AMERICAN, should at once communicate with Mr. Henderson, who can show them how to strengthen their position under these Policies.

SPECIAL SCHEMES OF ALL OFFICES compared and criticized. SPECIAL TERMS FOR TREATY PORTS. HOME RATES ARRANGED FOR HONGKONG.

Those who wish—
(1) To Make an EDUCATIONAL PROVISION, or
(2) TO IMPROVE their INCOME AFTER RETIREMENT, or
(3) To Make a good INVESTMENT by INSURANCE, or
(4) To effect an INSURANCE TO COVER THE RISKS OF THE VOYAGE HOME, should write to Mr. Henderson for his advice, which will be sent to all persons who state their occupation, are believed to be in good faith and agree to his conditions.

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HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 7, PEAK ROAD, containing SIX ROOMS and Servants' Quarters. Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [473]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 46, Connaught Road Central. [401]

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICE, Centrally Situated in Queen's Road, fully partitioned and fitted with electric light, telephone and sub-exchange.

Apply—
"X. Y. Z.", Care of "Daily Press" Office. [322]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED and newly painted inside. Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Road. [401]

TO LET.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [102]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [69]

TO LET.

NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 1 Des Voeux Road. [402]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FEAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. TO LET OR FOR SALE. KOWLOON MARINE LOT 49 with wharf area 55,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS, ESTATES & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [291]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings. "THE RETREAT," No. 53, THE PEAK. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Central Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Morston Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [28]

TO LET.

NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, THE PEAK. 8-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellett. No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP.

KELLET CREST, 66, PEAK. No. 23, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road. TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street. No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).

Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [30]

WANTED.

A CHINESE GENTLEMAN of good business standing as Comptroller for Big Firm. Shipping Experience preferable; good Security will be required. Apply by letter in English (under Registered Cover) stating particulars to—
"A. B. C.", Care of "Daily Press", Office. [482]

JAPANESE LESSONS.

T. NAKAHARA, Top Floor, 90A, Praya East, Wanchai. [482]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non-Aristic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply to the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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DEATHS.

BRETFELD.—At 19 Nanjing Road, Shanghai, on April 2nd, ADRIE MARIE BRETFELD, widow of the late C. Bretfeld, aged 54 years.

READ.—At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on April 1st, GLADYS EDITH READ, wife of J. D. Read, of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

WARNES.—On the 8th April, at the French Convent Hospital, ELIZABETH WARNES, second daughter of JOHN OLSON, sen.

Funeral will pass the Monument at 4 p.m. to-day. [403]

Hongkong Office: 100, Des Voeux Road, C. London Office: 181, Strand, W.C.2.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 9TH APRIL, 1917.

AMERICA AT WAR.

THE entry of the United States of America into the war on the side of the Entente Powers, makes doubly sure the triumph of the forces which are fighting for civilisation, for it places at their disposal huge additional resources in men, money, and materials.

The enthusiasm, however, with which the Entente Powers have welcomed the latest accession to their ranks is due not so much to the material advantages which it promises as to the proof which it furnishes to the world of the righteousness of their cause.

That a peace-loving nation, which, since the sinking of the *Lusitania* nearly two years ago, has striven by the exercise of the most extraordinary forbearance to avoid being drawn into the vortex of the war, should finally be forced against its will to take up arms in defence of its rights cannot fail profoundly to impress the neutral nations.

If they should have been in any doubt, hitherto, as to the motives which inspired the two groups of belligerents, the dispassionate analysis of Germany's conduct by President Wilson will remove the scales from their eyes.

"With a reckless lack of compassion and of the principles of international law," he declared in his address to Congress, "the German Government has thrown to the winds all scruples of humanity and the understandings supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world."

The present German warfare against commerce is warfare directed against mankind; the challenge is to all nations.

Civilisation itself is seemingly in the balance. The America has been slow to come to this conclusion, which Great Britain reached in August, 1914, does not make her conversion any the less gratifying.

Her example is likely to be followed by China and by the Latin-American Republics, notably Brazil, in the southern portion of which the Germans hold considerable interests. It is by no means improbable, however, that the chief effect of America's action will be seen in Germany itself.

Despite the methods which many employ by the Government or are employed by the Government in misleading and suppressing public opinion, have spoken in ominous tones. One Deputy demanded the creation of a constitutional democratic State, while another said: "We regard a Republic as an inevitable development in Germany. History is marching with seven-league boots. The German people are incredibly patient. The Reichstag must have a voice in the conclusion of alliances, treaties of peace, and declarations of war."

That is the spirit which President Wilson's words are calculated to foster, and, although we can well believe that they have been extensively censored, they are bound to find their way in time to the ears which they are intended to reach.

The German people will remember, when in the near future the sacrifices which they are called upon to make become too heavy to be borne, that America feels no enmity towards them, but has taken up arms in "opposition to an irresponsible Government, devoid of the considerations of humanity and right, which is running amok."

As soon as they realise that in order to rid themselves of their present troubles, they must first rid themselves of those troubles, we cannot doubt what their decision will be. Loyalty to the Hohenzollern dynasty, however thoroughly it may have been drilled into them, will not stand such a strain as that. Thus, by the irony of fate, a war which was designed by Germany to enslave the world will end in her own liberation.

Mr. J. C. de Obaldia has been recognised as Acting Consul for Peru.

Under the auspices of St. Peter's Church a picnic to Fanling is being held to-day. The party will travel by the train leaving Kowloon at 1.35 p.m.

Tickets for the Shakespearean performance at the Theatre Royal on St. George's Day are being offered to the general public at \$5 each; not \$5 as stated, in error, in our last issue.

H. E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak to be a member of the Committee to fix from time to time the maximum price for which any article of food may be sold by retail in the Colony.

The total rainfall last month was 2,670 ins. for nine days as registered at the Royal Observatory; 3,113 inches on seven days as registered at the Botanical Gardens; 2,82 inches on five days at the Matilda Hospital; and at the Police Station, Taipei, it was 3,07 in. on 12 days.

The Bishop of Victoria and the Rev. Featherstone returned to the Colony on Friday evening. They have visited Haiphong, Pakhoi, Liemchow, Shek Hong, Moli, Linshian, Namhuang, Nanning, Wuchow and Canton. The Bishop held confirmations at all the Church Missionary Society Stations.

The Drawing-room Tea and Sale-of-Work in aid of the Prisoners-of-War Fund, arranged to take place on April 11th, between the hours of 3 and 6 p.m., at No. 3, University Path, will be held at the residence of Sir Charles Eliot, instead. By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, the Band of the 74th Punjab will attend.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospital acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospital: W. G. Humphreys & Co., \$50; Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., \$50; Douglas S.S. Co., \$50; Lane, Crawford & Co., \$50; Shawan, Tomes & Co., \$50; Peninsular and Oriental S.S. Co., \$50; Carmichael & Clark, \$50; Gibb, Livingstone & Co., \$50; Bradley & Co., \$50.

Notice is given in the Gazette that no permits can be issued for the shipment of dutiable liquors or tobacco as ships' stores, unless:—(1) The application for such permit is signed by the master or agent of the ship to which it is desired to supply such liquors or tobacco; or (2) The application is accompanied by a written order from the master or agent of such ship. Ship's stores include passengers' baggage and any other form of export not shown on the ship's manifest.

At the Hongkong Police Reserve Band on Saturday evening, Sergeant W. F. Hough, of the Gun Section of the Hongkong Police, was married to Miss M. J. Hough, of the Hongkong Police, by the Rev. Canon Hough, who had been subscribed for by following members of the gun team, was handed to Sergeant Ford by Mr. T. F. Hough (A.S.P.R.), who, in a few well-chosen words, wished the recipient, on behalf of his section, health, wealth, happiness and prosperity in his new life. Sergeant Ford suitably responded.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY. ARRANGEMENTS FOR ITS CELEBRATION.

The arrangements which the Executive Committee have made for the celebration of St. George's Day, April 23rd, are as follows:—

In the morning the ladies throughout the Colony will sell St. George's badges. In the afternoon there will be a Fancy Fete and Cafe Chantant at the Volunteer Headquarters (by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Chapman and officers of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps), and on the Parade-ground adjoining there will be Side-shows, in which will be included a Cinematograph, Ventriloquist, Juggling and Fortune-teller. The Cafe Chantant will open at 3.30 p.m.

The tickets for admittance to the Cafe Chantant, including tea, are now on sale by ladies at \$3 each; children, \$1.

In the evening, as already announced, a Shakespearean Performance will be given in the Theatre Royal at 8.15. Mr. W. Sinclair already has the arrangements for this well in hand. The performance will close with the Epilogue from Sir Edward Elgar's "Banner of St. George," and other choral items rendered by a chorus of one hundred voices, under the supervision of Mr. Denman Fuller.

Selections of music will be discoursed by the Band of the 74th Punjab under the baton of Bandmaster J. W. Christian.

LAST DUFAULT CONCERT.

The last concert of the Paul Dufault season takes place to-night at the Theatre Royal, as Mr. Dufault and his Company sail to-morrow for Manila. For this last concert a programme of special interest has been prepared. Mr. Dufault's opening number will be the magnificent aria "Sound an Alarm" from *Judas Maccabeus*. Other songs by the tenor will include "Bird of Love Divine," "Inter Nos" (a ballad of the strongly dramatic type), and "Melisande." In addition, there are two French songs—one "Mandoline" by Debussy, and the other by Massenet.

Mr. Dufault will close the programme with a new song entitled "Peace Triumphant." The duet of the evening is from "Robin Hood." Miss Bindley's items include the Polacca from "Mignon." The booking for to-night's concert will be at the Hongkong Hotel from noon until six p.m.

Germany has made up her mind to win or lose the war this year. On that point, says the *Morning Post*, the evidence is conclusive. For example, it is known that Germany is preparing to put into the field new formations for larger in number than she could by any possibility maintain. If they prevail in the coming campaign the victory will be decisive; if they do not prevail the failure will be irremediable. Everything is at stake in one last desperate throw.

It was a happy thought to mark Good Friday from Mendelssohn's famous oratorio, "Elijah." The theme and the music of the masterpiece are peculiarly appropriate to the Easter festival. The performance was deservedly a great success, the large cathedral being filled to overflowing. The rendering was highly creditable. It was the most ambitious effort of the kind that has been made in Hongkong. Through unavoidable delay in getting copies of the work from Home there was not time to prepare for a complete presentation of the oratorio, but the selections given were well chosen and the chorus thoroughly representative. The chorus numbering 112 voices, sang with precision maintained a well-balanced tonal throughout, and were particularly successful interpreting shades of meaning by modulation of power. They were heard to most advantage in the opening chorus, "Help, Lord," and in "Thanks be to God," which embody the extremes of religious fervour. The soloists, also, acquitted themselves well. Mr. A. J. England, who took the solos apportioned to Elijah, was very successful, his rich, mellow voice being well suited to the requirements of the numbers selected. Mr. C. Edgumbe's powers as a tenor were well tested by his solos and he came out of the ordeal successfully. The other soloists were Mrs. Galloway (who had the trying solo "Hear ye, Israel"), Miss Scott, the Hon. Mr. Claid Severn, C.M.G., and Mrs. Hill (who had the gem of the oratorio, "O Rest in the Lord," allotted to her), and all fulfilled their parts with success. The duets, quartettes, and double quartettes were rendered with the same good qualities that marked the chorus work. A very successful rendering of the spirited epilogue to "St. George," and the singing of the National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close. Mr. J. W. White skillfully wielded the conductor's baton, and Mr. Denman Fuller played the organ accompaniments. During the collection, which amounted to \$1,048.55, the hymn "Rock of Ages" was sung. The proceeds from the performance are to be devoted to the Red Cross and Prisoners of War Funds. The following is the programme:—

Chorus, "Help, Lord"; Duet with Chorus, "Lord, how Thine ear," Miss L. White and Mrs. Goldsmith; Air "If with all your hearts," Mr. C. Edgumbe; Double Quartet, "For He shall give His angels charge," Miss Crees, Mrs. Owen, Miss Robson, Miss R. Mow Fung, Mrs. Cousins, Mrs. Stubbings, Mr. D. M. Goodall, Mr. J. W. White, Mr. G. H. Piercy, Mr. E. Bullock; Recit. and Air, "Draw near all ye people," Mr. A. J. England; Quartet, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord," Mrs. Edwards, Miss Sells, Miss R. May, Mrs. Luke, Mr. G. H. Platt, Mr. J. W. White, Mr. F. A. Bidden, Mr. C. B. Crispin; Air, "Woe unto them," Miss Scott; Recit. and Chorus, "O Lord, Thou hast overthrown," Mr. A. J. England and Mrs. Johnstone; Chorus, "Thanks be to God," Air, "Hear ye, Israel," Mrs. Galloway; Chorus, "Be not afraid"; Quartet, "O come everyone that thirsteth," Miss L. White, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mr. C. Edgumbe, Mr. G. H. Piercy; Air, "It is enough," Mr. A. J. England; Recit. "See, now he sleepeth," Hon. Mr. Claid Severn; Trio, "Lift thine eyes," Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Cousins, Mrs. Luke, Miss Sells, Miss R. Mow Fung, Mrs. Stubbings; Air, "O rest in the Lord," Mrs. Hill; Recit. "Night falleth round me," Mr. A. J. England, Miss Scott and Mrs. Goldsmith; Quartet with Chorus, "Hail is God the Lord," Mrs. Galloway, Mrs. Johnstone, Miss Crees, Miss Robson, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Stubbings, Mrs. Hickling.

Following are the names of the ladies and gentlemen forming the choruses:—Messames Beady, Carter, Cossart, Cooper-Hunt, Edwards, Edmonds, Gallo, Johnston, Lander, McCubbin, Ogilvie, Owen, Stringer, Stark, A. G. Wright, Warden, Wynne, Young, Blackburn, Cousins, Goodall, Goldsmith, Hickling, Hill, Luke, Main, Stubbings, Soeters and Taylor; the Misses Crees, Edkins, Griffin, Goodall, Groggin, Hickie, Jack, Jennings, A. Lillie, H. Lillie, Dion, May, McCubbin, Dorothy May, R. May, Fung, L. Neave, A. Petersen, Packham, A. Robson, Richards, J. Rodger, Stone, Stanley, Scott, Sells, L. White, Witchell, Cooper, P. May and Williams; Masters A. Martin, Frost, Thornhill, Barr, E. S. Martin, Deane, W. Hyde, Jack, Whiff, Field, Brown and Howell; Messrs. C. Davis, C. Edgumbe, J. Freeman, D. M. Goodall, S. Hadden, A. B. Heare, H. Hayward, C. Holloway, T. Hitt, E. Jones, F. C. Milington, G. H. Platt, M. L. Raiton, V. Stannard, J. Schnepel, C. Severn, J. W. White, A. W. Armstrong, E. A. Bidden, C. B. Bird, A. E. Bullock, W. T. Crocker, C. R. Crispin, W. W. Dell, W. J. Dexter, A. E. W. Dawson, W. H. Edmonds, A. J. England, J. W. Frost, A. H. Greenfield, G. H. Hackett, W. Lowe, G. H. Piercy, S. P. Parrock, H. L. Stringer, H. Sykes, H. Smith, A. E. Wright, the Rev. N. C. Pope, Engr. Comdr. Reed, R.N.

THE WAR.

AMERICA A BELLIGERENT.

KING GEORGE CONGRATULATES
UNITED STATES.

U.S. FIRST WAR BUDGET.

GERMANS DESTROY INTERNED GUNBOAT.

CUBA AND GERMANY AT WAR.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

London, April 7th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We progressed at a number of points between Selency and Jeancourt and reached the outskirts of Fresnoy-le-Petit.

Our aeroplanes during the 5th and 6th inst. were continually harassing the enemy communications, seeking out his fighting machines to a considerable distance in the rear. Seventeen hundred photographs were taken of large tracts of the enemy's country many miles in the rear, despite the repeated attempts to prevent our co-operation with the artillery.

TOLL OF THE AIR.

Seventeen successful bomb raids were carried out on enemy aerodromes, ammunition depots and railways a long distance in the rear. Eight tons of bombs were dropped during the whole time of intense fighting by large formations. Twenty-eight of our machines are missing, many of them known to have been shot down. Fifteen hostile machines were driven down and actually seen to crash to earth. Thirty-one were driven down damaged, the large majority of them undoubtedly destroyed. Two hostile balloons were brought down in flames.

TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION.

London, April 7th.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters states:—Our gunfire last Wednesday near Arras caused one of the most terrific explosions experienced in the war. Behind the German line a sheet of flame 300 feet high leaped up in the air, and the ground quaked for miles around. Our airman report that the machines at Senegeti swooped like ships caught by a tidal wave. It is believed that a great mine-erfer reserve depot was touched off by our guns, as this was situated amidst a regular nest of German gun positions. The damage must have been immense. Another feature of the past week has been the success of our airman.

THE ARMY AND AMERICA'S ENTRY.

The Army as a whole has not yet realised the colossal significance of America's participation, the mental vision of the fighting men being blurred by the smoke and the din of battle, and has been largely restricted to beating the enemy. The Canadians, however, quickly grasped the glorious truth, and indulged in demonstrative enthusiasm.

Reuter's Correspondent conveyed the first news to the South African contingent when being reviewed by General Smuts. They agreed more or less musingly that it was "jolly good news." One officer was enthusiastic, but he was obliged to acknowledge that he had won a bet.

GERMANS REPORT FRENCH AERIAL LOSSES.

London, April 7th.

A German wireless official report states:—We heavily repulsed a French attempt to recapture their lost trenches near Sapiqueul. Three French attacks on Malancourtwood failed. Strong enemy aerial forces carrying out an aerial reconnaissance suffered severely, losing forty-four machines yesterday. Five of our airmen did not return.

FRENCH FRONT.

Paris, April 7th.

A communiqué states:—There was violent artillerying without any infantry action at Aallon, in the Grugies region. We further progressed north of Dandricourt.

A German reconnaissance was caught by our fire northeast of Soissons and dispersed.

There was great mutual artillerying north-east of Berryaube.

Our aeroplanes successfully bombed enemy establishments at Dimvillers, Epincourt and elsewhere.

RHEIMS CASUALTIES.

The German bombardment of Rheims killed ten civilians, including three women.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENERAL IVANOFF SWEARS FIDELITY.

Petrograd, April 7th.

General Ivanoff has sworn fidelity to the Government, and has been released under surveillance.

"COSSACK DAY."

Petrograd, April 7th.

On the so-called "Cossack Day," the 8th inst., the two regiments of Don Cossacks, the former Imperial Bodyguard, and other Cossack units with artillery were on parade in the city. They presented an address of loyalty to the Government, and laid wreaths on the graves of the revolutionary victims. Afterwards they were reviewed by General Korniloff. They were halted outside the British Embassy, where they cheered the Ambassador, Sir George Buchanan, who appeared on the balcony of the Embassy, and His Excellency received a deputation headed by their Colonel.

TROOPS FOR THE FRONT.

Moscow, April 7th.

There was a splendid send-off to the first troops starting for the front since the revolution. Workmen distributed several thousand roubles amongst the soldiers. A band played the "Marseillaise." The troops carried red banners inscribed "For Free Russia," "For the Future Republic," "Down with William," and "War to Victory." Units formed of ex-policemen and gendarmes are being sent to the front. There were enthusiastic send-offs to the troops at Samara Rybinsk and the other towns.

AMERICA'S ADVICE TO RUSSIA.

Washington, April 7th.

Mr. Lansing, in instructing the American Ambassador at Petrograd to inform the Russian Government of America's entry into the war, tells him to say to the Foreign Minister that America rejoices at the new tie of amity created by the Russian revolution, and ardently hopes that the Russian nation will realise the need for internal concord, in view of vanquishing forever the despotism which by violence and machination menaces the Russian democracy.

GERMAN AND RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS.

The Socialist Minister M. Kerenski stated that if the German Socialists were hoping that he would colleague with Herr Tschide and assist to conclude a separate peace, they would be rudely disappointed. On the contrary, if the Germans would dethrone their Emperor, it would facilitate the *pourparlers*, because the peoples could come to an understanding quicker than the Monarchs who were answerable for the cruel carnage.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SAVED FROM THE SEA.

Ystad, April 7th.

The steamer *Borneo* has arrived with seventeen of the crew of the Danish steamer *Ester*, which was torpedoed on the 1st inst. The men were four days and nights in the boats, and four of them had their feet frozen.

RELIEF STEAMER SUNK.

Copenhagen, April 8th.

The Norwegian steamer *Camilla*, with Belgian Relief grain, has been sunk without warning. Nine survivors and two corpses have been landed. They were five days in an open boat.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AERIAL ACTIVITY AT HUDOVA.

London, April 7th.

The British official Salonika communiqué states:—Our Naval and Military aeroplanes on several occasions have bombed the aerodrome and ammunition dumps at Hudova from a height of 400 feet, causing fires and considerable damage.

We repulsed on the night of March 31st an attempted trench raid by the enemy.

FRESH TROUBLES BREWING IN GREECE.

London, April 7th.

There are some indications that fresh troubles are brewing in Greece.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

U.S. AMBASSADOR DEMANDS PASSPORTS.

Amsterdam, April 7th.

The American Ambassador at Vienna has demanded his passports.

KING GEORGE AND AMERICA.

London, April 7th.

His Majesty the King has telegraphed to President Wilson as follows:—

I desire, on behalf of the Empire, to offer heartfelt congratulations on the United States' entry into the war for the great ideals indicated in your speech in Congress. The moral and material results of the national declaration are incalculable. Civilization will owe much to the decision arrived at in the greatest crisis in the World's history.

INTERNED GERMAN GUNBOAT BLOWN UP.

Washington, April 7th.

The German gunboat *Cormoran*, which has been lying interned at Guam, refused to surrender and was blown up by her crew.

Two German warrant officers and five of the crew were killed by the explosion. Twenty officers, twelve warrant officers and 321 of the crew have been made prisoners.

TROUBLE FEARED IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Rio de Janeiro, April 7th.

The police are guarding the Austro-German business houses and Consulates as a precaution against attacks by the crowds.

A rupture is regarded as certain.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Washington, April 7th.

The proclamation prohibits alien enemies possessing any form of firearms, explosives, aircraft, wireless apparatus, signalling device, cypher or invisible written document. It prohibits approach within half a mile of a naval or military station, munition factories; prohibits the publication of any attack or threat against the Government, Congress, Military, Naval or public official. The President is empowered to designate prohibited residential areas; also to remove alien enemies to another location, or deportation. Alien enemies are forbidden to depart from or land in the United States without a permit. Registration is provided for. Suspects are liable to summary arrest and confinement in a place of detention.

GERMAN SHIPS IN U.S. PORTS.

Washington, April 7th.

It is understood that the German vessels will be regarded as the property of the United States and be paid for after the war.

FOOD SUPPLIES.

The Senate has resolved upon directing the Secretary for Agriculture to submit suggestions for increasing the nation's food supplies.

Speakers during the debate declared that the war may last years.

The opinion prevails that the United States can raise two and a half times the food needed for itself.

FIRST WAR BUDGET.

Washington, April 7th.

It is stated that the Government is prepared to spend six hundred and eighty millions sterling for the initial war preparations in addition to lending far vaster sums to the Allies.

Mr. McAdoo has published the first War Budget, which includes \$596,000,000 for the raising and training of a million men within a year, \$35,000,000 for increasing the effectiveness of the Navy, and \$58,000,000 in expenditure for Naval materials. The Income-Tax will probably be trebled, with possibly confiscatory surtaxes on incomes over \$20,000.

The industrial mobilisation of the country is already in an advanced stage. Thirty-two thousand companies have offered their factories to the Government.

The Federation of Labour will undertake to supply trained workmen.

Sixty-five Germans, of whom some are ex-convicts, and the others are regarded as dangerous, have been arrested, including all those identified with the conspiracies to destroy the Welland Canal and other works, of whom several hitherto have been bailed out.

All the wireless installations in American territory have been seized and will be utilized by the Government.

CUBA DECLARES WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

Havana, April 8th.

The Senate have declared unanimously that a state of war exists between Cuba and Germany.

HALF-A-MILLION MORE SOLDIERS.

London, April 7th.

The *Times* states that it is understood that the Government hopes to obtain at the most half-a-million men required for the Army without fresh legislation. Young men are pressingly needed. It is not anticipated that the age-limit will be raised.

BRITONS IN AMERICA ELIGIBLE FOR ARMY.

Washington, April 7th.

The entry of America into the war will enable British subjects in the United States to enlist in the British Army. Hitherto they have been prevented from enlisting by the Neutrality laws.

EXPLOSION AT ESSEN.

Amsterdam, April 8th.

The *Telegraph* states that through an explosion of shells at Essen, 33 workers were seriously injured.

DELEGATES TO THE DUMA.

Petrograd, April 7th.

The Delegates of the First Army at the Front, the Black Sea Fleet, and the Sevastopol Garrison were introduced to the Duma. They presented resolutions protesting against the interference of the Council of Workmen and soldiers with military affairs, causing thereby many misunderstandings of the allegiance due to the Provisional Government. Only great battles within a month's time will decide whether Russia is to be free or crushed. Officers and men must unite.

M. Rodzianko, replying, said that all must rally round the Provisional Government to secure victory. Let the reverse on the Stokhod be a warning to the citizens "to work. There are enough dissensions, and the country is in danger."

PLACE NAMES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

London, April 7th.

Sir Charles Lucas, in a lecture on "Place Names of the Empire," before the members of the Colonial Institute, at the Caxton Hall, said that the frequent use of Royal titles as names in the British Empire for place names told the whole world that our Empire was the product of the Monarchy and that the people of the Empire took pains to advertise the fact. It could not be too much advertised that the Crown was a very good asset to the Empire, and the more widely spread an Empire the more important was it to personify the whole in one central figure. The King stood for the British race and the continuity of the Empire, and there was hardly a subject of the King who knew personally so much of the Empire as His Majesty himself.

Hon. W. P. Schreiner, the High Commissioner of South Africa, who presided, emphasised the necessity for a central personality in the King. This great war had clearly shown how the existence of the King had attracted men from all parts of the Empire to cluster round and fight for his personality. There would be a great danger of the Empire splitting asunder without such a central personality. Within the borders of this little Island there could not be found anything like the sentimental devotion and loyal admiration for the King which is to be found in the far-flung places of the Empire, and when the representatives were meeting in the Imperial Cabinet they could not recognise this fact too clearly.

PROTEST BY IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

London, April 7th.

Reuter's Agency understands that the Executive Council of the Imperial Institute, of which Lord Islington is Chairman, is strongly protesting to Mr. Walter Long, and the Imperial War Conference against recommendations by the Dominions Royal Commission that the Institute's galleries should be handed over to the Colonial Institute; that the Dominions should concentrate upon the development of their own research institutions; and that the research functions of the Imperial Institute should be limited to work for India, Crown Colonies and Protectorates. The Council considers that the recommendations are entirely unjustified.

PRUSSIAN ELECTORAL LAW.

Amsterdam, April 7th.

A reform of the Prussian Electoral Law is expected to be introduced after Easter.

COUNT BERNSTORFF'S TREATMENT.

Amsterdam, April 7th.

Germany has protested against Count Bernstorff's treatment at Halifax on his homeward voyage.

CHINESE TELEGRAM.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CHINA AND GERMAN SERVANTS.

Shanghai, April 7th.

The Government contemplates issuing an order compulsorily resigning all Germans in the Customs service.

PAUL DUFALT'S CONCERTS.

There was a greatly improved attendance at the Theatre Royal on Saturday evening on the occasion of the third concert given by Mr. Paul Dufault. The theatre was filled by an enthusiastic audience, who in unmistakable manner showed its appreciation of the gifted tenor, Miss Bindley and Mr. Ernest Empson. In addition to the advertised numbers, Mr. Dufault was generous in responding to the frequent demands for encores. Appropriately, Mr. Dufault rendered "How many hired servants," by special request, "Mother of Mine," "The Trumpeter," and with Miss Bindley, "The Passage Bird's Farewell," and also, by special request, the duet from "Carmen." Mr. Dufault was heard to great advantage in all the numbers named; and in "Lorraine," Lorraine, Lorraine," his interpretation was dramatically perfect. Miss Bindley captivated the large audience and deservedly shared the large hearty applause. Mr. Ernest Empson rendered three piano solos, for which he was encored, and was again distinguished by his sympathetic accompanying of the solos and duets by Mr. Paul Dufault and Miss Bindley.

HUNGER AND UNREST IN GERMANY.

PRUSSIAN PRECAUTIONS.

The following information, says the *Times*, has been supplied to us by a neutral who left Germany at the end of December. Its most remarkable feature is the light which it throws on the steps being taken by Prussia to ensure that, whatever may happen to the rest of Germany after the war, her own position shall not be impaired.

After describing the familiar system whereby all food, except fish, is only to be obtained in exchange for tickets, the neutral said:—

I lost 15lb. in weight in a month. All the time that I was in Germany I saw no butter. The saccharin used instead of sugar affects the gums and causes diarrhoea, as does also the artificial coffee, which is horrible to drink. People are living mainly on potatoes and fish. The latter comes from Holland and Sweden. A very small fish costs 1s. 6d.; goose is 8s. 6d. per lb.; mazzapan (known in England as almond paste), which used to be extremely cheap in Germany, is now made of nuts and costs 4s. 10d. per lb. The only thing fit to eat is chocolate. Every one is showing the characteristic signs of jaundice, with a yellowish tinge in the skin and the whites of the eyes.

Money will not buy food. The millionaire is as badly off in that respect as the poor man. But the poor are under the impression that officials are getting food from Belgium, presumably food intended for relief of the Belgians. At last at Düsseldorf who expressed the belief that, however much the people suffered, the Burgomaster had enough to eat, received six months' imprisonment. Private enterprise in the matter of food supply has been completely killed; the central food administration insists on getting its Dutch supplies direct from Holland, although it has to pay more for them than it would if it dealt through German middlemen. The maximum price of potatoes has been fixed too low, so that it does not pay people to grow them. As for clothes, I had to wait for two hours for permission to buy two pairs of socks, two shirts, and six handkerchiefs. Only "silk" materials can be bought without a permit. "Cotton" is composed of some vegetable fibre which is also used for making "cane trunks."

A very strong anti-Prussian and anti-Berlin feeling is growing, outside of Prussia. The Prussian authorities are already taking precautions for maintaining Prussia's position after the war. One of the objects of the National Service Law is to send to the front as many non-Prussian young men as possible, so as to be able to replace and send home Prussians to keep Prussia's end up when the time comes. It is a remarkable fact that in the "free" city of Hamburg, which has always considered itself very superior to and independent of Berlin, the police are now Prussian. They are, no doubt, more willing than the natives to suppress any serious riots.

People say:—"Ye shall have to give up Belgium, but we must keep Warsaw." No one talks about the Emperor William and the Crown Prince, but only of Hindenburg. The really important men, however, are Ludendorff and General Tappen, Mackensen's Chief of the General Staff. Austria is never mentioned. It is considered that England was given far too much time to prepare her defences against Zeppelins. I understand that German submarines now work in three. The *Bremen* is believed to have been rammed and sunk soon after leaving port. At Hamburg soldiers say that nothing will induce them to return to the front.

It is popularly believed that there is going to be an invasion of Holland and (or) Denmark for the sake of the food which they contain, and that Germany will attempt no further offensive on the French front. There are said to be a number of 420mm. guns held in readiness on the Dutch frontier near Maastricht. One sees no cavalry in Germany. I believe that they have mostly gone to Roumania.

Socialism is raising its head wherever it dares to do so. In one well-known district on the Rhine one is actually made to take off one's gloves in the train—for to wear gloves is the mark of a non-Socialist.

Rich ghilders are sent to Holland as buyers for the Government or as spies. Germany is feeling severely the lack of artificial manures. The nitrates made from the air are good only for making nitric acid for munition purposes and do not act properly when made into fertilisers for the soil, which is becoming exhausted.

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Known as the

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To all who suffer the desperate twisting
agony and spasms of Neuralgia:
To all who are acquainted with any of
the sufferings:

"To all who have never suffered yet who
wish to be on the safe side,
Here's news:

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.
RELIEVES at once and eventually
CURES all cases of neuralgia,
rheumatism, aches and pains, sciatica,
sprains, strains and bruises, painful
swellings and contusions. Just rub it
in where the trouble is.

A single bottle protects you from this
world of painful maladies.
Ask anyone who has tried it.
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CEYLON
POSTAGE STAMPS.

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No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

with wounds the discharge or otherwise,
perhaps surrounded with inflammation and
swollen, that when you press your finger on
the inflamed part it leaves the impression?
If so, under the skin you have poison, which
defies all the remedies you have tried. Per-
haps your knees are swollen, the joints being
ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round
which the skin may be discoloured, or there
may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to con-
tinue, will deprive you of the power to walk.
You may have attended various hospitals and
been told your case is hopeless, or advised to
submit to amputation; but do not try the
Grasshopper Treatment; which is a sure and
certain restorer in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerated
Joints, Housemaid's Knee, Poisoned Hands,
Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles,
Erysipelas, Snake, Insect and Dog Bites and all
Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug
Stores for a box of

GRASSHOPPER

ointment and pills.

Prepared by ALBERT, Albert House, Far-
rington Street, London, England. Price in
England 1/1s and 2/9 per box.

Agents: A. S. WATSON & CO., Ltd.,
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These tiny Capsules—superior
to Copaiba, Cubaba, and Injec-
tions—CURE the same dis-
eases as these drugs in

Forty-eight hours
without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name
SANTAL MIDY
Paris, 8, rue Vivienne
Sold by all Chemists.

Every mother should let her children
Drink plenty of "MONTERRAT"
Limo Juice—they will find it keeps their
youngsters healthy.

THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on
Saturday night and issued in our
Early Morning Extra yesterday.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICA AT WAR.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.
THE PRESIDENT HAS SIGNED THE CON-
GRESS WAR RESOLUTION AND IT IS
OFFICIALLY INTIMATED THAT AMERICA IS
AT WAR WITH GERMANY.

PREMIER'S MESSAGE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE EURO- PEAN DEMOCRACIES.

LONDON, April 8th.
The Prime Minister received the
American Press representatives at 10,
Downing-street and dictated, on behalf
of the War Cabinet, a message to the
American people, as follows:—

America at once found has become a
world power in a sense she never was
before. She waited until she found a
cause worthy of her traditions. The
American people held back until they
were fully convinced that the fight was
not a squalid scrimmage for power and
possessions but an unselfish struggle to
overthrow a sinister menace against
human liberty and human right.

Once that conviction reached the
great Republic of the West she leapt
into the arena. She stands now side by
side with the European democracies
who, bruised and bleeding after three
years of grim conflict, are still fighting
the most savage foe that ever threatened
the freedom of the World.

The glowing phrases of the President's
noble deliverance, illumine the horizon
and make clearer than ever the goal we
are striving to reach. There are three
phrases which will stand out for ever-
more in the story of this crusade.

The first is
"THE WORLD MUST BE SAFE FOR DEMO-
CRACY."

The next
"THE MENACE TO THE POWER OF FREE-
DOM LIES IN THE EXISTENCE OF AUTOCRATIC
GOVERNMENTS BACKED BY AN ORGANISED
FORCE WHICH IS CONTROLLED WHOLLY BY
THEIR WILL AND NOT BY THE WILL OF THEIR
PEOPLE."

And the crowning phrase is that
wherein he declares:

"A STRAIGHTFORWARD CONCEPT FOR PEACE WAS
NEVER MAINTAINABLE EXCEPT BY A PARTNER-
SHIP OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONS."

These words represent the faith which
inspires and sustains our people in the
tremendous sacrifices they have made
and are still making. They also believe
that the unity and peace of mankind
can only rest upon democracy, upon
the right of those who submit to
authority to have a voice in their own
government, upon the respect for the
rights and liberties of nations both
great and small, and upon the universal
dominion of public right.

To all these Prussian military auto-
cracy is an implacable foe.

The Imperial War Cabinet, repre-
sentative of all the peoples of the
nation of the British Empire, wish me,
on their behalf, to recognise the chivalry
and courage which enable the people of
the United States to dedicate the whole
of their resources to the service of the
greatest cause that has ever engaged
human endeavour—a struggle to over-
throw a sinister conspiracy.

MR. ASQUITH'S MESSAGE.

WAR WITH HONOUR.

Mr. Asquith addressed the following
message to the American people.

There is not a man among us who does
not breathe more freely now he knows that
through the action of the President and
Congress of the United States the whole
English speaking race are to fight as
comrades side by side, in the most
momentous struggle of history.

The President's speech will live in the
annals of eloquence as a worthy and noble
exposition of the grounds and aims of a
great national resolve.

The people of the United States have
been forced, as the United Kingdom was
forced, into a struggle which, in neither
case, was of their own seeking.

They realised, as we realised, that the
choosing between peace with humiliation
and war with honour.

Mr. Asquith proceeded to point out that
no middle course was possible. He dwelt
particularly on the President's cogent
utterances in regard to the high-minded
motives animating the Allies, and declared
that Americans were now dedicating their
lives and fortunes, like we had done
already, to a great purpose, conscious that
they were listening to and obeying one of
those supreme calls which come rarely in
history but which when they come, sound
in the ears of a community of freemen
with a note of imperious command.

GERMAN VESSELS SEIZED.

600,000 TONS OF SHIPPING.

New York, April 8th.
German merchant ships at New York,
Boston, Baltimore and New London have
been seized and it is probable a like pro-
ceeding will be followed at all other ports.
The ships total 91. The official orders do
not state how the vessels are to be
employed.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.
It is officially explained that the seizure
of German merchant ships has been ordered
for the protection of the ships them-
selves and the adjoining property.

The tonnage seized amounts to 600,000
tons. Its future employment is being
considered.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

WARNING TO ALIEN ENEMIES.

WASHINGTON, April 7th.

In a proclamation President Wilson
recites the Statutes which provide that,
in the event of war, native subjects of the
hostile nation, unnaturalised, above 14
years, are liable to be apprehended,
restrained, secured or removed, as alien
enemies. The President is authorised to
regulate accordingly.

The President specially directs all civil
and military officers to exercise vigilant
zeal in the discharge of their duty incident
to the state of war, and earnestly appeals
to the citizens to uphold the laws of the
land and to give undivided and willing
support to the measures which are adopted
by the constitutional authorities in
conducting the war to a successful issue
and obtaining a secure and just peace.

Alien enemies are enjoined to preserve
peace towards the United States and to
refrain from crimes against the public
safety, violating the laws of the United
States, and from giving information, con-
fidential or aid to the enemies of the United
States. The Proclamation affirms that so
long as they conduct themselves in ac-
cordance with the law they will be un-
disturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their
occupations, and will be only subject to
restrictions necessary for their own protec-
tion and to the safety of the United States.

The President exhorts citizens to treat
alien enemies with the friendliness com-
patible with loyalty and allegiance and
warns the latter of prescribed penalties
if they do not conduct themselves properly.

President Wilson's statement con-
cludes:—
"The hope of the World is that when
the European war is over arrangements
will have been made for composing many
questions which hitherto have seemed to
require the arm of the nations, and that
the peace of the world will be
maintainable by co-operations of force
among the great nations to secure peace
and freedom throughout the World.
When these arrangements for a permanent
peace are made we can determine our
military needs and adapt our course of
military preparation to the genius of
a world organised for justice and
democracy."

PROVIDING THE MEN.

ADDITIONAL FORCES TO BE RAISED.

WASHINGTON, April 7th.

President Wilson, in a statement ap-
proving of the military legislation pro-
posed by the War Department, says the
Regular Army and the National Guard
must be brought to war strength by addi-
tional forces of which the first half million
would be authorised immediately, and
later increments of half a million as they
were needed. The term of enlistment
would be for the period of the present
emergency.

The Regular Army and National Guard
would be recruited voluntarily. Addi-
tional forces would be raised by selective
draft from men between the ages of 19
and 25 years, the quota from the several
States being in proportion to the popula-
tion.

President Wilson emphasises that the
above legislation does not attempt to
solve the question of permanent military
policy.

CUBA WISHES TO JOIN IN.

HAVANA, April 7th.

The President has sent a message to
Congress asking it to declare that a state
of war exists between Cuba and Germany.

FIRST EMERGENCY WAR CREDIT.

WASHINGTON, April 7th.

The Senate has voted the first emergency
war credit of one hundred million dollars,
spendable at President Wilson's dis-
cretion.

Senator Lodge has introduced a Bill
authorising the Secretary for War to
issue, all available rifles and ammunition
to the Home Guards throughout the
United States.

SOUND ADVICE TO YOUNG INDIANS.

THE BEST WAY TO SERVE THE MOTHERLAND.

LONDON, April 7th.

The Indian delegates were given a re-
ception by the National Indian and
Northbrook Societies.

The Maharajah of Bikanir said he was
especially pleased to meet the young
students among his fellow countrymen on
whom devolved the responsible task not
only of serving the Motherland in the
future but of helping to strengthen and
foster the cordial relations between East
and West so essential to the well-being
of the British Empire. India must always
remember her membership of the Great
Empire to which they were all proud to
belong. The Premier and Ministers of
the self-governing Dominions had joined
in the warmest possible welcome to them.
His young countrymen might be assured
of the goodwill of all parts of the Empire
to India and Indians.

Sir S. P. Sinha said the students had
the honour and loyalty of India in their
keeping. Let them not be tarnished.
The best way to serve the Motherland was
to show the English that they were devoted
sons of the Empire.

NATIVES OF BAGHDAD.

GRATITUDE TO THE BRITISH.

LONDON, April 7th.

The natives of Baghdad residing in
Marseilles have sent £200 sterling to the
British Red Cross in grateful recognition
of the liberation of Baghdad from the
Turkish yoke.

PRICE OF SILVER.

MEASURES OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, April 7th.

Owing to the rise in the price of silver
the Italian Government is authorising the
issue of twelve million sterling in one
and two lire notes. Hoarding silver cur-
rency is prohibited.

SUEZ CANAL DUES.

TO BE RAISED.

LONDON, April 7th.

The Suez Canal dues will be raised by
75 centimes from July 1st.

FLOUR AND THE COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, April 7th.

The Food Controller received a deputa-
tion of cotton manufacturers regarding
the issue of flour sifting in cotton goods.

GENERAL SMUTS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, April 7th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters
states that General Smuts inspected the
South Africans on the Western Front.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 7th.

The death is announced of Sir Alexan-
der Sharp Bethune von Behring, the
discoverer of the diphtheria anti-toxin.

WAR DEBATE IN AMERICA.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 6th.

The Senate passed the war resolution
by 82 votes to 6.

The resolution, which was slightly
amended, was passed at eleven in the
evening amid a solemnity and without
demonstration.

A thirteen hours' continuous debate
was brought to a climax by Senator
Williams spiritedly affirming that Amer-
ica should stay in the war until the Hohen-
zollerns and Hapsburgs were dethroned,
and the Turks driven out of Europe.

Senator Husting, of Wisconsin, a col-
league of Senator La Follette, in delecting
the latter, stated that if the question
"Shall the United States support
Wilson?" was submitted to the people
they would overwhelmingly affirm it.

The resolution goes to the House of
Representatives on the 6th inst.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OVERWHELMING MAJORITY VOTES FOR WAR.

WASHINGTON, April 6th.

The House of Representatives has passed
a resolution in favour of war.

LADY MEMBER BREAKS DOWN.

WASHINGTON, April 6th.

The House of Representatives passed a
resolution in favour of war by 373 against
50.

Miss Rankin did not answer the first
roll call, but sat with bowed head. She
rose at the second call, and said sobbingly:
"I want to stand by my country,
but I cannot vote for war."

Cries of "Vote, vote" were heard from
all parts of the House.
Finally Miss Rankin sank into her seat
and was recorded as voting in the nega-
tive.

THE ZIMMERMANN NOTE.

WASHINGTON, April 6th.

In the course of the debate on the war
resolution, which has opened in the House
of Representatives, a member of the
Foreign Affairs Committee declared that
the unpublished paragraph in Zimmer-
mann's note offered to establish
submarine bases in Mexican ports, to
supply Mexico with arms and ammuni-
tion, and German reservists in U.S.A.,
to Mexico and arrange an attack all along
the border.

A "DENIAL."

LATER.

Mr. Lansing denied the statement, but
the member of the Foreign Affairs Com-
mittee reiterated that his information was
correct, and said that Mr. Lansing's
denial was diplomatic in the interest of
good relations with Mexico.

LONDON, April 6th.

A telegram from New York says it is
expected that an additional revenue of
1,600 millions sterling for the United
States and the Allies will be raised be-
fore the end of the year.

GERMAN OPINION.

LONDON, April 6th.

The Vorwarts, referring to America's
entry into the war, says:—In order to
enable Germany to fulfil the heavy task
of emerging from the war unbroken, Ger-
man statesmen must plainly prove that
Germany is neither autocratically govern-
ed nor warring for conquest.

FOR GERMAN CONSUMPTION.

COPENHAGEN, April 6th.

The German newspapers have published
a heavily-censored version of President
Wilson's speech. His references to the
activities of German spies in the United
States and to Germany's efforts to stir
up Mexico are notably suppressed and
the denunciation of autocrats much toned
down.

MEXICAN SPIES ARRESTED IN NEW YORK.

New York, April 5th.

Two Mexicans have been arrested at
Brooklyn as spies.

German agents are working in the
southern States stirring up the negroes
on the plantations.

JOY AND PRIDE OF FRENCH NATION.

Paris, April 6th.

President Poincare has sent a message
to President Wilson in which he refers to
the joy and pride with which the French
nation again feels their hearts beating in
unison with yours. He says:—"The war
could not have attained its full significance
if the United States had not been led by
the enemy himself to participate."

The Chamber and the Senate were crowd-
ed to listen to the tributes of the Chair-
men, MM. Deschanel and Dubost, and the
Premier, M. Ribot, whose eloquent
orations have been placarded throughout
France.

The Municipality of Paris ordered that
President Wilson's speech shall be publish-
ed in book form and distributed to all the
school children.

HUGE WAR APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 6th.

The Executive Departments have re-
quested Congress for the immediate appro-
priation of three billion, four hundred
million dollars for the Army and Navy,
of which over two billion, nine hundred
and thirty millions are for the Army.

AUSTRIA'S ATTITUDE.

AMSTERDAM, April 6th.

A Vienna message says that the Aus-
trian Ambassador has been instructed to
demand his passports if Congress ratified
the state of war against Germany.

THE SHORTAGE OF TONNAGE.

GREAT ORDERS PLACED IN U.S.A.

LONDON, April 5th.

Apart from benefiting by the 600,000
tons of German shipping in American
ports the Allies will profit by the huge
development of American shipbuilding.
There are seven times the tonnage now
building compared with the total output
of 1914.

Great orders were recently placed in the
United States on behalf of Great Britain.

MAKING BEST USE OF BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, April 5th.

In the House of Commons, Sir Chiozza
Money said the Shipping Commission was
endeavouring to map out the world trade
of Great Britain in order to provide that
the best use was made of the tonnage
available.

Traders could help by keeping the
Departments in touch with the needs of
particular interests.

The Controller was endeavouring also to
survey the whole field of imports in rela-
tion to the tonnage estimated to be avail-
able during the remainder of the year,
and, as it were, form a balance sheet. The
idea was to arrange a priority of imports.
Every effort would be made to make the
inevitable dislocation as light as possible.

The Controller had hitherto requisitioned
1,000 vessels, including 800 cargo
steamers, trading in well-established lines
of communication. The Department was
"combing out" vessels from the distant
parts of the world and employing them on
shorter voyages nearer home, so that the
largest available amounts of imports for
the civilian population would be secured.

The Dominions had loyally accepted the
position, despite the loss to them.

STILL MORE MEN REQUIRED.

AGE LIMIT MAY BE RAISED.

LONDON, April 5th.

The State medical re-examination bill
will not go far towards providing an
additional half-million men. It is in-
creasingly clear that resort must be made
to men over 41. It is suggested that these
should be formed into battalions to work
or fight at home, releasing young huddled
men for service in the field.

The newspapers welcome General Sir
William Robertson's plain speaking and
say there is no doubt the nation will re-
spond all the better for knowing the truth.

They point out that the British troops
have already proved their ability to
break any line the Germans can create if
the nation provides the additional men.
Our superiority will grow till the enemy
cracks.

WORLD'S FOOD SITUATION.

WORSE THAN HAD BEEN EXPECTED.

ROME, April 5th.

The American representative of the
Institute of Agriculture states that the
world's food situation is worse than was
expected in October. America must help
to relieve the Allies. He has urged Presi-
dent Wilson to mobilise agriculture.

BREAD TICKETS IN SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, April 5th.

Bread tickets are to be issued in Switzer-
land on May 1st.

CORN FROM ARGENTINA.

BUENOS AIRES, April 5th.

The officials here expect that one hundred
thousand tons of corn will be available for
export after the needs of the country have
been satisfied.

SWEDISH SEAMEN STARVING.

COPENHAGEN, April 5th.

As a result of the German submarine
warfare, seamen have been discharged
wholesale in Swedish ports. Many are
starving. Numbers have been sent to work
in the forests.

PRICE OF BREAD IN ENGLAND.

LONDON

Franco-Belgian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRENCH PROGRESS.

LONDON, April 7th.

A French communiqué states that between the Somme and the Oise and north of Soissons there have been artillery engagements at different points. There was a continued advance by bombing to the west of Spignieu. The enemy violently bombarded Rheims. The French carried out a successful coup de main at Fille Morte.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.**SEVERE ENEMY LOSSES.**

LONDON, April 8th.

Sir Douglas Haig reports that we carried the village of Lempire, to the north of St. Quentin. Some prisoners were taken and many German dead were found.

We further progressed to the north-east of Noreuil and drove off a counter-attack.

The enemy's severe losses during the past week between St. Quentin and Arras are evident from the large numbers of dead in many localities.

Our aeroplanes, in the course of several long-distance raids, successfully bombed important railway junctions, munition depots and aerodromes.

ST. QUENTIN SURROUNDED**ENEMY FORCED TO ABANDON GUNS.**

LONDON, April 8th.

The progress reported in last night's French communiqué is part of a great French encircling movement south of St. Quentin, the fate of which is already sealed. The situation is dramatic, as the British to the north are only two miles from the town and the French to the south 2½ miles distant. It is expected that the honour of the capture will fall to the French, who, at Moy, are on the Hindenburg line. The suddenness of the British advance disconcerted the enemy whose over-confidence in employing artillery forced him to abandon six guns. His attempt to recover them led to a most dramatic close-quarter fight with bombs, bayonets and clubbed rifles, in which the British steadily drove back the Prussians through Savy Wood.

FURIOUS BOMBARDMENT OF RHEIMS.

PARIS, April 8th.

The Germans are furiously bombarding Rheims. The Mayor has requested many of the inhabitants to leave.

LATER.

The enemy has not attempted any further action from the Somme to the Oise on the new front which we conquered yesterday. Our reconnaissances were pushed forward during the night north of Gauchy and north of Moy and Ears to the enemy lines which were found to be strongly held. There has been intermittent fire east and west of the Somme. Our gunfire last night stopped dead a German counter-attack which was being prepared to debouch on the Laffaux-Margival front, where the artillery duel continues. The Germans unsuccessfully attacked between Spignieu and Godat farm. Some enemy detachments advanced and took a portion of trench but were immediately driven out.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—We have captured the villages of Ronsoy and Basse-Boulogne after sharp fighting. The enemy in retreating became entangled in their own wire and suffered heavily. We continue to progress, in spite of resistance north-east and east of Metzencourt. We reached the western and south-western edges of Gouzeaucourt and Havrincourt Woods, where we took sixty prisoners, two trench mortars and five machine-guns.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, April 8th.

A wireless German official report states:—The English strongly attacked to the north of the Peronne-Cambrai road. We inflicted heavy losses before retiring. The French occupied our evacuated positions south-west of St. Quentin. Our batteries exploded a munitions depot near Vendresse. The explosion was heard and felt forty kilometres behind our front. We inflicted a defeat to the north of Rheims and took over eight hundred prisoners.

We have captured French trenches to the west of Monastir.

ONWARD MARCH OF THE ALLIES.

PARIS, April 8th.

According to the views of a French expert, no obstacle checks the offensive of the Allied armies, or stops their dash. Yesterday was another day of sanguinary defeats for the enemy, for, despite a desperate defence, the Department of the Somme was entirely freed of the invader. French reconnaissances reached to within 1,500 yards of the gates of St. Quentin.

The Germans attempted big diversions in Argonne and Champagne, especially the latter, where there was every kind of bombardment, and the employment of élite troops, but only an ephemeral success was gained.

ENEMY ATTACK FAILS.

LONDON, April 8th.

A French communiqué of yesterday evening, issued to-day, states:—We silenced vigorous enemy artillery firing north of Les Villiers.

The enemy, using liquid fire, attacked north of Vienne le Chateau, on the western boundary of Argonne. He was repulsed, leaving dead and some prisoners.

A German attack at Spignieu and Godat farm developed on a front of 2,500 metres. The enemy collected numerous selected storming troops, but the attack completely failed.

A GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, April 8th.

A German wireless official message states:—Four British aeroplanes which reached Douai were chased and all destroyed. Apart from these, the enemy lost eight machines. Three of ours are missing.

CONSIDERABLE FRENCH PROGRESS.

LONDON, April 8th.

A French communiqué issued on Saturday afternoon states:—There has been fairly lively artillery firing during the night, between the Somme and the Oise.

A German counter-attack was stopped dead north of La Folie farm.

We made considerable progress south of the Oise and north of Landricourt.

We made progress by means of grenades and re-occupied fresh portions of the trench north-west of Rheims.

Russian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE RUSSIAN FRONTS.**REVERSE IN VOLHYNIA PURELY LOCAL.**

LONDON, April 8th.

The reverse admitted by the Russians in Volhynia was of a purely local character. It does not seem to be the prelude of a big German offensive as the country is very marshy and woody and suffering from the thaw.

THE FIGHTING ON THE STOCKHOLM.

LONDON, April 8th.

A Russian official message says:—In the fighting on the left of the Stockholm on April 3rd, which ended in our crossing the right bank, the troops defending the bridgehead lost severely. Only a few score men out of two regiments reached the right bank. Both commanders were killed. A third regiment lost half of its effectives. Only some hundreds of two other regiments survived.

ALLEGED HUGE GERMAN CAPTURES.

LONDON, April 8th.

A German wireless official message says:—During the capture of the bridgehead at Tobolsk, in the fighting on the Stockholm, we captured 120 officers, 9,500 men, fifteen guns, 250 machine-guns and mine throwers. Our airmen blew up extensive munition depots in the Vardar Valley.

SHORT-LIVED GERMAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, April 8th.

A Russian wireless official message says:—After heavy artillery firing, including chemical shells, the Germans occupied a portion of trenches to the east of Plakauca, south of the Riga, but were driven out.

Ten Russian aeroplanes bombed railway buildings at Kuty, south-west of Syvinski. French aeroplanes in the Dobruja twice bombarded the battery north of Garvan.

Our aeroplanes successfully bombed fortifications on the Bosphorus.

SUPPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

PETROGRAD, April 8th.

The Union of Republican Soldiers has resolved to support the Government most vigorously in the continuance of the war and until a durable peace assures the safety of the Russian Republic.

POSITION RECAPTURED.

LONDON, April 8th.

A wireless Russian official message states:—The enemy attacked us in the Zolotchev region, making six assaults in the neighbourhood of Tchoueli village. We eventually dislodged the enemy, completely restoring the position.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

LONDON, April 8th.

A French communiqué from Macedonia states that there is commanding on the whole front.

British aeroplanes bombed an enemy aero-drome at Hudova.

Naval Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN. SIX HOSPITAL SHIPS TORPEDOED.

LONDON, April 8th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macnamara stated that up to now the enemy had mined or torpedoed six hospital ships, 247 people being killed and 73 injured thereby.

BELGIAN RELIEF STEAMER SUNK.

YANBEN, April 8th.

A German submarine torpedoed without warning yesterday, twelve miles off Scheveningen, the Belgian relief steamer *Treiter*, bound from New York to Rotterdam with a cargo of grain. Twenty-four of the crew were brought to Yanbiden; eight of them wounded, owing to the submarine shelling the boats.

TEN DAYS IN AN OPEN BOAT.

MADRID, April 8th.

Twenty survivors of the *s.s. Andrick* *Cade* have arrived at Carino and describe their terrible sufferings from cold, hunger and thirst. They were in an open boat for ten days. The voyage began with thirty persons, including a Frenchwoman with a four months old baby and an English nurse. Rations of water and two biscuits apiece were served daily, but latterly the water ran short and rainwater was collected. An Italian cook and died on the 22nd, a passenger, a stoker and a seaman succumbed on the 23rd, a steward died on the 24th, a cabin boy on the 25th and the same day a seaman jumped overboard whom it was impossible to rescue owing to the rough sea. An officer and a steward died while landing at Carino. The survivors declare that if they had been another day at sea they would all have been dead. The mother, baby and nurse have all survived, thanks to the constant kindness of the other survivors who are all Britishers.

THE LIMITS OF THE GERMAN "BLOCKADE."

LONDON, April 8th.

Commenting on the returns of submarine warfare, the *Times* naval correspondent remarks that some features of it indicate that the German "blockade" has its limits. The volume of trade passing through the danger zone shows no great difference since the increase of submarine warfare in the middle of March. Thus, it may be assumed, that neutral traffic being resumed, the losses from submarine warfare will not show any decided tendency to increase and they are apparently much below the total which the enemy confidently anticipated, and which von Bethmann-Hollweg claimed. Meanwhile, the number of armed ships which escape or beat off attack is growing. It may reasonably be expected therefore that the fortunes of our merchant seamen and the energy of the Navy will shortly reap their reward. The tables of the Allies do not show any sign that their mercantile marine is suffering very heavily either from interference of traffic or undue percentage of loss.

NORWEGIAN LOSSES.

CHRISTIANIA, April 8th.

Forty-one Norwegian vessels were torpedoed in February. Fourteen of the crews were killed and 22 are missing. Sixty-four vessels were torpedoed in March, when 46 were killed and 100 are missing.

BRAZILIAN LINER SUNK.

CHERBURG, April 8th.

The Brazilian liner, *Parana*, has been sunk. Thirteen of the crew are missing. According to Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro, the Foreign Minister, referring to the above, stated that Brazil had been prudent in the past, but all the world should see that she could be firm.

A SOLE SURVIVOR.

LONDON, April 8th.

A water-logged boat has been picked up on the ocean with a single occupant, who was unconscious. He was a carpenter on a British barque, and he told a terrible tale of suffering. He left the submarine barque in a boat with twelve occupants, but the boat capsized in a gale. Eight managed to get on to the bottom and the boat righted itself, but again capsized. Once more it was righted, but seven died successfully in the course of the following twenty-four hours from exposure.

A HELPLESS GERMAN SUBMARINE.

COPENHAGEN, April 8th.

The Norwegian steamer *Narna*, from Cadix, towed a helpless German submarine from the North Sea towards Germany in the request of the latter.

Eight German torpedo boats appeared off the Jutland coast and took the *Narna* to Cuxhaven, refusing to pilot the boat back through the mine-field.

The *Narna* is detained at Hamburg, despite protests by the Norwegian authorities.

The Near East.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA.**COSSACKS ATTEMPT TO JOIN BRITISH FORCES.**

LONDON, April 8th.

A wireless Russian official message states:—We have occupied Khanikin and Kasichirin. A battle is proceeding with the Turkish rearguards, who are making an effort to hold the Diale river crossing. A Cossack detachment has left Khanikin for Kyzylabat for the purpose of joining the British.

OBJECT ACHIEVED.

PETROGRAD, April 8th.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Russians have joined hands with the British at Kyzylabat.

THE POINT OF CONTACT.

LONDON, April 8th.

A Mesopotamia official message states that the Russian and British detachments established touch on April 2nd on the left bank of the Diale River. The Turks are reported to be retreating in the direction of Kiri.

GERMANY'S COMMERCIAL POLICY.**THE LONG CREDIT SYSTEM.**

M. Ernest Sosa, an Italian *commis voyageur*, who has travelled extensively in all parts of the world, recently wrote a pamphlet in French, entitled, "The Truth About the War," in which he describes the evolution of German trade.

He explains how the German manufacturers came to introduce the long-credit system in foreign markets. When the Germans entered into the export trade they found that it was almost entirely in the hands of the British and the French. The manufacturers of these two nations did all their business with wholesale houses of importing countries entirely through commission agents. The British and French manufacturers never sold to retailers, not wishing to fall out with the wholesale importers. The commission agents paid the manufacturers by bills at thirty days, and opened accounts with the wholesalers, giving them longer or shorter credit, according to their financial rating. The retail merchants thus depended upon the wholesale houses for their supplies and the wholesale houses being in a position to judge as to the standing of the retailers in the district or country the stability of local and international trade was assured.

The Germans have completely upset this wise arrangement, for the following reasons. When, many years ago, they offered their goods to the wholesale importers in each foreign market they found all doors closed against them. The importer considered German goods inferior in quality, though much cheaper. Moreover, the import houses had been doing business for a great many years with the commission houses, and, through these houses, were on good terms with the British or the French manufacturers, who supplied the goods to which they were accustomed. Finding a great difficulty in getting the wholesalers to take German goods, the German manufacturers often through German commission houses, which they established and financed for the purpose in each country, began to offer their products to the local retailers, directly over the heads of the wholesale houses, at such prices and with such long credits that the wholesalers were soon compelled to come to terms with the German commission houses.

It will be seen that the object of the German manufacturers was to interest the retail merchants in the exclusive sale of German products, thus detaching them from the local wholesalers, saving a middle-man's profit, and freeing the retailer from the sort of tyranny in the matter of credit exercised by the local wholesale firms. Thanks to the long credit granted by German manufacturers, the retailer was able to enlarge his business and get rich quickly without risking very much of his own capital, for he had six or nine months in which to sell the goods, and he only paid for them in actual practice, when he had sold them. In order not to lose their connection the local wholesale houses were reluctantly compelled not only to buy German goods, but also—even against their better judgment—to give the same long credits to retailers as the Germans did.

The consequence has been to cause confusion, disorder, and insecurity in the valuation of credit. It is difficult to control the stability of a retailer who is able to obtain the same goods from several firms, and is obliged to supply them on long credit terms, and the result has been a bank of all kinds, including "faked" bankruptcies and compoundings when it suited the interest of dishonest dealers. One result, according to Mr. Sosa, has been that the German houses, manufacturers, and commission agents, in order to protect themselves against the large number of bad payers, have found it necessary to raise the level of their prices all round, and this has produced a gradual, but steady, increase in the cost of living. No doubt the system of easy payments was instrumental in prodigiously increasing German trade, but the system was bound, sooner or later, to lead to disastrous competition. The year 1913 was the culminating point of this huge commercial crisis, and Germany's losses, owing to the long credit system that she is responsible for, threatened to ruin her entire economic system. Hence, according to Mr. Sosa, the only "way out" for Germany was a great European war in which she would be victorious within twelve months, and which could leave her in undisputed possession of foreign markets.

MARE LIBERUM.

Dr. Henry van Dyke, relieved by his resignation from the post of United States Minister to Holland, from the bonds of diplomatic silence, contributes to the *New York Times* this intensely passionate expression of his feelings in the world's crisis:—

You dare to say with perjured lips:
"We fight to make the ocean free!"
You whose black trail of butchered ships
Bestrews the led of every sea,

Where German submarines have wrought
Their horrors! Have you never thought
What you call freedom men call
piracy!

Unnumbered ghosts that haunt the wave
Where you have murdered cry you
down,
And seamen whom you would not save
Weave now in well-grown depths a
crown

Of shame for your impetuous head,
A dark memorial of the dead,
Women and children whom you left
to drown.

Nay, not till thieves are set to guard
The gold, and corsairs called to keep
O'er peaceful commerce watch and ward,
And swerve to herd the helpless sheep,
Shall men and women look to thee,
Thou ruthless Old Man of the Sea.

To safeguard law and freedom on the
deep!

In nobler breeds we put our trust:
The nations in whose sacred lore
The "ought" stands out above the
"must,"

And honour rules in peace and war.
With these we hold in soul and heart,
With these we choose our lot and part
—Thy liberty is safe on sea and shore.

"CASCADE" BEER.

A cheery young man of Hongkong

Drank "Cascade" from a glass that was long.

When they asked "Quantum sufficit?"

He replied "Such good stuff is it,

Say a quart and you won't be far wrong!"

HASTINGS, HODGE & CO.,
Importers,
Phone No. 188.

THEATRE ROYAL.**TO-NIGHT!**

APRIL 9TH.

FREDERIC SHIPMAN

PRESENTS

THE FRENCH-CANADIAN TENOR,**PAUL DFAULT**

Assisted by

PAULINE BINDLEY, Soprano.**ERNEST EMPSON, Pianist.****TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME:**

Piano Solo...REAPSOE	ERNEST EMPSON	Brabms
Aria...FOLONAISE from MIGNON	MISS PAULINE BINDLEY	Thomas
Aria...SOUND AN ALARM (Judas Macabre)	PAUL DFAULT	Handel
Songs... (a) DAMON	MISS PAULINE BINDLEY	Stange
(b) AM I LOVE BUT A DAY	MISS PAULINE BINDLEY	Gilbert
Duet...From ROBIN HOOD	Internal	De Koven
Piano Solo...VALSE BRILLANTE	ERNEST EMPSON	Chopin
Songs... (a) BIRD OF LOVE DIVINE	MISS PAULINE BINDLEY	Haydn Wood
(b) MANDOLINE	MISS PAULINE BINDLEY	Debussy
(c) INTER NOS	PAUL DFAULT	MacFadyen
Songs... (a) THE DAWN	MISS PAULINE BINDLEY	Handel
(b) WINGS OF MORNING	MISS PAULINE BINDLEY	Handel
(c) SPRING'S AWAKENING	MISS PAULINE BINDLEY	Sanderson
Songs... (a) MELISANDE	MISS PAULINE BINDLEY	Grieg
(b) OUVRE TES YEUX BLEUX	MISS PAULINE BINDLEY	Messnet
(c) PEACE TRIUMPHAL	PAUL DFAULT	

Booking for To-Night's Concert at the Hongkong Hotel To-day from Noon to 8 p.m.

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Bovril
develops
big reserves
of strength

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

IT STANDS TO REASON

that the best proof of the excellence of any medical preparation is its continued popularity. Beecham's Pills have been before the public for upwards of half a century, and it is acknowledged that they are, now, in greater demand than ever. These enormous sales are still on the increase. No medicine could achieve such a remarkable success unless it had proved itself to be of very real worth and practical value.

Beecham's Pills

have justified public confidence. In thousands of homes, to-day, experience has proved the beneficial results obtained from the use of these pills in cases of biliousness, sluggish liver, impaired digestion and a disordered condition of the bowels. It is a safe and prudent thing should you feel "out-of-sorts" to rely upon the curative properties of this excellent preparation. You will speedily find that Beecham's Pills

WILL DO YOU GOOD.

Sold everywhere in boxes price 3/4 (36 pills) 1/1d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

EASTER HOLIDAY.

To-day being General Holiday, the Post Office will be open on those days from 8 to 9 a.m.
There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection from the Pillar Boxes.
The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the Holiday.
There will be one special delivery of Registered correspondence, at 9 a.m.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom either by letter post or by parcel post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including Gold Coin, and articles consisting partly of or containing gold.
All manufactures of Silver other than Silver Watches and Silver Watch Cases; Jewellery of any description.
Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration, particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.
It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration:—

- (1) The full name and address of the addressee.
- (2) A Statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Letters of outgoing and incoming Mails, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.
The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
Chung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shantou, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Abou, Aitau, Fung Shan, Sai Kung	4.30 P.M.	—
Sentin, Stanley	—	—
Canton Samshui and Wanchow	7.30 A.M. (Leave 5.00 P.M.) Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.00 A.M.
Kowloon	Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sammei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshui	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M. 7.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M. 7.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shik K	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kowloon	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kamchuk	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kaukonz	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

PREPARE FOR THE HOT WEATHER
by having your **ELECTRIC FANS** in order as soon as you want them. They require overhauling every year, and now is the time to get this done.



We will
Clean and Oil **DESK FANS**
for \$1.30 each.

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Blades and Guards of Desk Fans polished and Relacquered for \$1.00 to \$1.25 each, extra.
Ceiling, Bracket and Desk Fans, all types and sizes in stock.

WM. C. JACK & CO. LTD.,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
14, DES VEAUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT
9 p.m.—Concert by Paul Dufault at the Theatre Royal.
9.15 p.m.—Clarke's Circus at Kowloon, opposite the Railway Station.

TO-DAY.
East & Monday—General Holiday.

Thursday, 12th April—
5.15 p.m.—Hongkong Tennis League, Annual General Meeting at the Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion.
Saturday, 21st April—
Noon—Hongkong Jockey Club, Half-Yearly Meeting.
Monday, 23rd April—
St. George's Day.
9.15 p.m.—"Scenes from Shakespeare" at the Theatre Royal.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	April 8th.
On LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/4 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	2/4 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days sight	2/4 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4 months sight	2/4 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/6
Documentary Bill, at 4 months sight	2/6 1/2
On PARIS—	
Bank Bill, on demand	227
Credit, at 4 months sight	327 1/2
On NEW YORK—	
Bank Bill, on demand	55 1/2
Credit, at 30 days sight	—
On BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
On CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
On SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bill, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days sight	nom.
On YOKOHAMA—	
On demand	109 1/2
On MANILA—	
On demand	112
On SINGAPORE—	
On demand	10 1/2
On BATAVIA—	
On demand	118
On HAIKONG—	
On demand	3 1/2 p.m.
On SAIGON—	
On demand	2 1/2 p.m.
On HONGKONG—	
On demand	78.40
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 48.20
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per ton	\$ 48.20
SILVER, per oz.	35 1/2

STANDARD COIN.

	per cent
Hongkong 20 cents piece	\$0.02 Premium.
Hongkong 10 " "	\$0.03
Canton 20 " "	\$6.40 discount.
Canton 10 " "	\$7.50

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.
HONGKONG, 7th APRIL 1917.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION.	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$705, ss. & b.	24 16/ for 1916	
INDUSTRIES—				
Canton	\$50	\$375, buyers	\$25 for 1914	
China Fire	\$20	\$155, buy.	\$27 for 1915	
Hongkong Fire	\$25	\$223, buy.	27 1/2 for 1915	
North China	\$100	\$310, sales	\$69 for 1914	
Unions	\$50	\$235	\$18 for 1914	
Yangtze	\$50	\$36, buyers	\$5 int. a/c 1916/17	
SHIPPING—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$18, ss. & b.	\$1.25 for 1916	
Canton Steamboats	\$15	\$24 1/2	31 int. for 1916	
Indo-China Pref.	\$25	\$127, sales	10 1/2 int. for 1916	
Do. Do.	\$25	\$127, sales	\$2.10 for year ending 30/4/16	
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$63, buyers	\$12 for 1916	
RAILWAYS—				
China Sugar	\$100	\$114, r.d.	Pa. 5 for 1916	
Malayan Sugar	\$100	\$31, buyers	\$4 and bonus of \$2 for 1916	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$10	\$31, sales	\$5 and bonus of \$6 for 1916	
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$10	\$121, buy.	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30/4/16	
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100	Tls. 90, sel.	\$7 for 1916	
LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS—				
Central Estates	\$100	\$35, buyers	\$3 for 1 year	
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$102	\$7 for 1916	
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$8, buyers	50 cents for 1916	
Hampden Estates	\$10	\$64, buyers	\$2 for 1916	
Kowloon Lands	\$50	\$33	\$5.25 for 1916	
West Point	\$50	\$76, ss. & b.		
Oil—				
Largate	\$10	T. 18 1/2, buy	Tls. 1 for year ending 31/10/16	
Shell	\$1	103 1/2	2 1/2 int. account 1916	
Ural Caspian	\$1	28 1/2	9 1/2 for 1915/16	
MINING—				
Kailash	\$1	38 1/2	1 1/2 int. act. year ending 30/6/16	
Rauha	\$1	\$2.15, buyers	None since 1910	
Tromb	\$1	27 1/2, sellers	4 1/2 int. account 1916	
CORPORATE MILLS—				
Two	Tls. 50	Tls. 13 1/2	Tls. 9 for year ending 31/10/16	
Kong Yik	Tls. 10	Tls. 13	Tls. 0.90 for year ending 30/11/16	
Shanghai	Tls. 50	Tls. 117	Tls. 8 for year ending 30/6/16	
Yangtze	Tls. 5	Tls. 5, sales	NH for 1915	
MISCELLANEOUS—				
China Biscuits	\$12	\$5, buyers	72 cents for 1915	
China Lights	\$5	\$44, buyers	None since 1908	
China Providents	\$10	\$5, sales	70 cents for 1916	
Dairy Farms	\$8	\$25 1/2, buyers	\$3 for year ending 31/7/16	
Green Island Cement	\$7 1/2	\$3.55, sales	80 cents for 1916	
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$494, buy.	\$2.25 for year ending 29/2/16	
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$15 1/2	\$11 for 1916	
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$25 1/2	\$2 and bonus of \$1 for 1916	
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$10	None for year ending 31/5/16	
Hongkong Trans.	\$1	\$7.40, sellers	Int. 7 1/2 account 1916	
Pea & Trans. Old	\$10	\$1	7 1/2 for year ending 30/4/16	
Do. New	\$1	\$3.40	25 cents for year ending 31/4/16	
Steam Locomotives	\$10	\$12, sales	\$1.25 for 1916	
Union Water Works	\$10	\$63	70 cents for 1915	
Waiwan & Co.	\$10	\$63	None since 1914	
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$5, buyers		

RUBBERS.	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Alor Gajah	\$1	Sept.	\$4.10	65 p. c.	20 p. c.
Ayer Panas	\$5	Jan.	\$12.20	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Glencely	\$1	Oct.	\$2.50	30 p. c.	—
Kedah	\$1	Apr.	\$4.50	42 1/2 p. c.	20 p. c.
Kempas	\$3	June	\$3.30	40 p. c.	15 p. c.
Malaka Pinda	\$1	Aug.	\$2.55	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Malakoff	\$3	Dec.	\$4.70	35 p. c.	—
New Serendah	\$2	Dec.	\$4.50	25 p. c.	—
Sandoroff	\$2	Jan.	\$5.00	25 p. c.	—
Tapih	\$10	Dec.	\$22.00	35 p. c.	—
Plantation Rubber in London	\$10	Dec.	\$1 1/2	—	—

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME
ON A HOLIDAYORDER THE
"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO
KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.
ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.
INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF LOCAL MARKETS.
24 PAGES! 24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!

THREE CASTLES
CIGARETTES - MAGNUMS

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL FIRST CLASS TOBACCONISTS
IN TINS OF 50.

MANUFACTURED BY—
W. D. & H. O. WILLS.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds—
Sinking \$1,500,000, at 2 1/2%—\$15,000,000
Silver \$18,500,000
\$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

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LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER
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HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " "
" 12 " 4 " "
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1917.

THE BANK OF CHINA.
GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL
MANDATE OF 15th APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES,
SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow,
Wusih, Wuhu, Anshing, Tientsin, Tai-
kang, Soochow, Hankow, Shashi,
Iohang, Nanchang, Tientsin, Peking,
Tongshan, Luanshan, Tsinghsien, H-
tai, HANGCHOW: Weichow, Shochow,
Chiashen, Lanchow, Ningpo,
Kaiyuan, Changshu, Shiyang, Loo-
chow, Tsinan, Choutran, Tushien,
Linchi, Linchiang, Tsinien, Yikuh,
Haining, Chafoo, Tsingtao, TAITUAN:
Yungho, Foochow, CHANGCHUN:
Kirin, Moukden, Noychwang, Dairan,
Harbin, Taitshar, Tieling, Chinchow,
Anning, CANTON: KUYTANG, PEKING,
Kueih's Suinyangsheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and
Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every
description of Banking business transacted
loans granted on approved securities. Special
facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong 13th October, 1914. [182]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund \$1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General
Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or
shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on
application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1915. [141]

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BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER, 1895.

Capital Subscribed Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up Yen 15,000,000
Reserve Funds Yen 4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo & Yokohama.
FORMOSA—Ako, Gikan, Kagi, Kankko,
Keshung, Makung, Finan, Seik-
ching, Taichu, Taiwan, Takow,
Tamsui.

CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Han-
kow, Kiu-chang, Shanghai, Swatow.
OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE,
SOMERSET, SEMARANG & NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:

Capital and Counties Bank, London, and
South-Western Bank, Part's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Com-
mercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-
China, India, Philippines, Java, Austral-
America, and elsewhere.

N. YANAGITA
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH
8, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1917. [104]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital \$1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid-up " 625,000
Reserve Fund " 500,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Penang,
Colombo, Hongkong, Kanton, Penang,
Colombo, Hongkong, Kanton, Penang,
Delhi, Kandy, Madras, Singapore,
Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at
2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on
Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained
on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1916. [193]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is con-
ducted by the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the
Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent
per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]